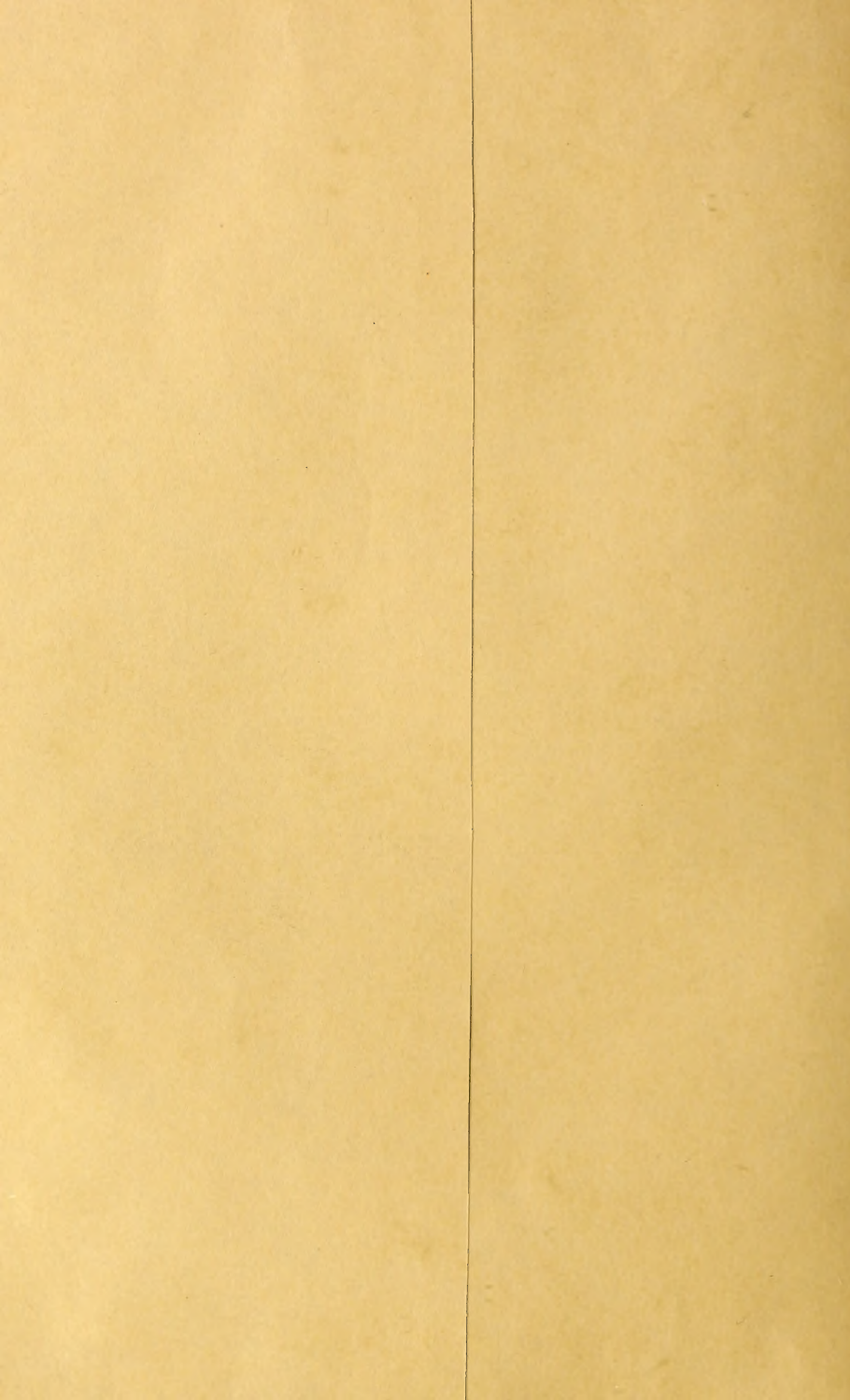


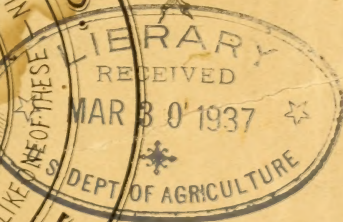
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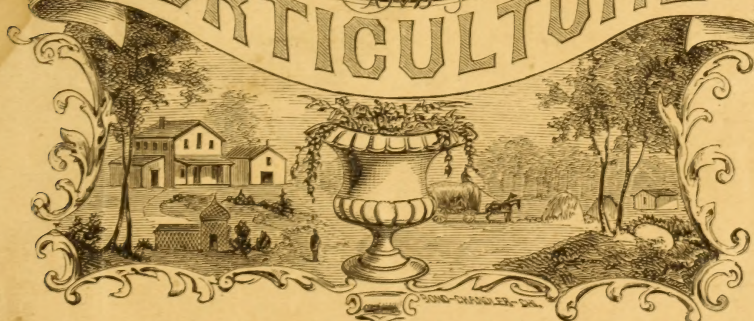


1866
12.23
CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE

No. 57 STATE ST.



HORTICULTURE



No. 57 State Street, Chicago.

This Catalogue and Circular will be forwarded to all our Correspondents, free.
It may be obtained by all others, on forwarding us fifteen cents.

FINE ART DEPARTMENT
OF
HOVEY & NICHOLS'
Museum of Art and Horticulture

57 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

In this department we have the most rich and extensive selection to be found in the country, of

OIL PAINTINGS, MARBLES, BRONZES, PARIAN AND LAVA
FIGURES, CARVED SWISS BRACKETS AND
CHAMOIS WALL ORNAMENTS,

DECALCOMANIE WARES AND MATERIALS,
BOHEMIAN CRYSTAL, PORCELAIN AND PARIAN VASES,
ARTIFICIAL FRUITS, (the best in the World.)

GLASS CABINETS,


For displaying Statuettes, Busts, etc., upon the Walls.


And all descriptions of rich GIFT GOODS for all occasions, and ORNAMENTAL GOODS for the embellishment of the House, Garden and Lawn. Fountains, portable and ordinary, in great variety, for house or lawn, direct from Italy. Also, Manufacturers' Agents for

GLASS SHADES.

We are constantly in receipt of these goods, by our own direct importation from the best manufacturers of Europe, and are offering them to RETAIL customers as low as can be bought by WHOLESALE in eastern markets. At all times our GALLERY OF ART will be supplied with first-class works in Oil Paintings and Water Colors, from the best Masters of Europe and America, on

FREE EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE.

 Visitors cordially welcome to our rooms.

 SEE THIRD PAGE OF COVER.

MUSEUM OF ART AND HORTICULTURE,

SIXTH

ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE

FLORAL

AND

WESTERN CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE.

HOVEY AND NICHOLS,

57 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



CHICAGO :

CHURCH, GOODMAN AND DONNELLEY, PRINTERS,
108 AND 110 DEARBORN STREET.

1868.

HOVEY & NICHOLS'

Annual Catalogue and Floral Guide and Circular,

Containing comprehensive descriptions of all the most desirable Flower and Vegetable Seeds, embracing the most choice assortments of German and French Asters, Zinnias, Stocks, Balsams, etc.

With all the latest *novelties* of our own selection and importation from the best leading European Florists and Cultivators, with directions for their successful culture. Also, a list of French Hybrid Gladiolus, and Summer Flowering Bulbs always in full supply.

Together with which, will be found our first ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR OF ART DEPARTMENT, embracing a large range of rich GIFT goods for all occasions, and ornamental goods for the embellishment of the house, garden and lawn, of our own direct importation and purchase, from the best manufacturers of Europe and America, all of which may be found in unlimited variety at our Palatial Museum of Art and Horticulture, 57 State Street, Chicago.

HOVEY & NICHOLS.

PLEASANT WORDS

WITH

OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

THE Earth is clothed with God's mantle of the beautiful. "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." In the ermine fields of Winter, the vernal green of Spring; the radiant glories of early morning, the gorgeous splendors of the evening Sun; the wave-lines of the mountains, the singing rivulets of the hill-side, or peaceful lakelet of the vale; the wondrous cloud-scape of the heavens or not less wondrous flowery meads of earth; in all is found the beautiful as it could alone come from the Infinite hand. With the Spirit of beauty brooding thus over all the handiwork of Deity, how meet is it that man should cherish the love for the beautiful implanted within him by the Supreme Creator.

From earliest time has man, according to his means and culture, given full scope to this attribute of his being, in the grouping of form and color in architecture, and its appropriate surroundings of garden, lawn, park or landscape.

In all the past, in the midst of the beautiful etherially hanging-gardens of the East, or the later gardens and parks of Europe, and, more recent still, in those of our own country, has man sought to rear untold splendors of architecture as found in Syria, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Europe, and the United States of the present day. But not content with this alone, his home has not been found complete until he has sought the accessories of art, the results of man's highest genius in painting and sculpture for its embellishment.

Young in years as is our American life, we have had a continent to subdue and life's material necessities to provide ere the "Wilderness could be made to blossom."

In the recent years, however, there has been with us even, a great and rapid change in this respect, until, to a large extent, our private—*Sovereign*—country seats and city homes in their adornments and surroundings, have come to vie with the palatial magnificence of the older civilization of Europe which has there required the tedious growth of centuries.

In this enterprise, somewhat novel in its character, which this, our combined CATALOGUE AND CIRCULAR represents, it has been our purpose

to group together the beautiful in nature and art,—the works of Man and God, appropriate to the adornment of home. Previously, as to business enterprises, the two have been separated, until their combination had come to be thought incongruous. But such is not our impression, and we are gratified in the unanimous verdict of the press and the public as to the happy success which has attended our endeavor.

Our Mr. Hovey has been long known as seedsman and florist at 194 Lake street, while our Mr. Nichols, late of Boston, during an extended tour of the past two years in Europe, has visited most of the leading florists and nurserymen of England and the Continent, and arranged for the direct importation of all their best material adapted to our climate. At the same time while visiting the museums, galleries and cabinets, public and private without number,—of painting and sculpture, and the palaces, parks and grounds of royalty and noblemen, he has sought out the *Artists* who have adorned them with costliest paintings, the *Sculptors* who have chiseled their finest marbles in statues, figures and fountains, the ingenious *Artizans* who, with cunning hands, from all materials in bronze and parian, iron, and terra cotta, in ivory and pearl, in crystal, and silver and gold and precious stones, in richly perfumed and inlaid woods, in beautiful Swiss carved brackets and wall ornaments, and all the multifarious works of *virtu* whereby home is sought to be rendered a paradise; and has not only arranged with many of these for the importation of their richest wares direct from their studios or manufactories to Chicago without the intervention of middle-men any where; but we shall continue to go out from time to time, as the business shall require, to personally attend to their selection and purchase, so that our friends and the public shall find at all times with us not only the most extensive assortment of these goods, but at prices below all competition, both for retail and wholesale purchasers. And in bringing these two departments together, we have named our place of business, which is of itself a commercial palace, a “Museum of Art and Horticulture,” to be at all times free to the public, and where visitors will find a cordial welcome. Our ART GALLERY will at all times represent many of the leading artists of Europe and America, and will of itself be found an attraction which no visitor can fail to appreciate.

As an expression of public opinion of the value and success of our enterprise, we quote the following article from the *Chicago Tribune*.

It is but one of many such testimonials from the press of the North-west during the past few months:

GROWTH AND PATRONAGE OF ART.

SUCCESSFUL ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ART EMPORIUM.

“Chicago has now reached a point where, as an assured metropolis of commerce, manufactures and influence, she can afford to devote much of her energy and wealth to the growth and culture of aesthetic tastes in her midst; and in her public and private buildings, their adornments and surroundings, to illustrate the taste for the beautiful in nature and art, which in all enlightened communities when prosperous, finds development

and patronage; and we are happy in being able to say that, one after another, places and methods are springing into being, in answer to calls of this nature from the public.

"We have alluded several times lately to *one* such center of attraction, which is a constant resort of those aware of its existence, who are wishing to make home within and without a paradise.

"We refer to the establishment of Messrs. Hovey & Nichols, State street, where, amid a singularly original, and yet most happy combination of the works of God and man, may be found a multitude of articles for the beautifying of house, garden, and lawn.

"This 'Museum of Art and Horticulture,' as it has been justly christened, meets a want long felt in our city — some place where a miscellaneous, yet full collection of choice works in nature and art could be found on exhibition and sale, as a *permanent* institution, and where, upon the honor, as well as taste, of the parties offering the goods, the public could rely, and which should contribute alike to the cultivation of the tastes, as well as supplying the wants of the community. We have been sufficiently familiar with a class of public sales, often by auction, of what has purported to be, art upon canvas, and in other forms; but whose pretensions often were but a fraud upon the purchaser, the vendors disappearing with the sale, though perhaps returning to repeat the imposition, after the lapse of time, or the rush of the holidays caused forgetfulness of the matter.

"The public will find in Messrs. H. & N. men of culture and experience, one of whom has spent the past two years abroad perfecting plans for the opening and future interests of this establishment, and both can be relied upon as offering only the best wares to the public. It is not now needful for those who wish to secure the beauties of nature in fruit or flower, or choice works in paintings, sculpture, or carvings, to go from our city to the East, or abroad, for them. As well, if not better, than at New York, Philadelphia or Boston, can be purchased, *here*, the production of American masters, the creations of European genius, and the handiwork of the Deity; and at prices, as we have heard some good art judges affirm, less than on the seaboard or even in Europe.

"It is the aim, and thus far the achievement, of this house, to furnish a selection of goods, rare and artistic, among which the most cultivated shall find a supply for their wants. The establishment is a source of pride to our citizens, and we trust will meet the appreciation and patronage it is justly entitled to from the community."

In this, our sixth annual CATALOGUE and FLORAL GUIDE, will be found a range embracing all the most desirable Seeds for Floral, Horticultural or Agricultural purposes. Together with valuable suggestions and information with reference to their successful culture.

PUBLICATIONS.

The leading Agricultural, Horticultural and Architectural Publications in supply at publishers' prices.

1	paper	Portulaca Alba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.05
1	"	Early Blood Turnip Beet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.05
1	"	Early Cluster Cucumber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.05
1	ounce	Nutmeg Mellon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.15
1	"	Danvers Yellow Onion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Denmark, Lee County, Iowa.

DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

Individuals or *Clubs* sending us orders for Flower or Vegetable Seeds by the packet, at Catalogue prices, will be entitled to a liberal discount, as follows:

For 1 dollar sent they may select Seeds to the amount of	\$1.10
" 2 dollars	" " " " " " 2.25
" 3 "	" " " " " " 3.45
" 4 "	" " " " " " 4.70
" 5 "	" " " " " " 6.00
" 10 "	" " " " " " 12.50
" 20 "	" " " " " " 26.00

These will be put in one package and sent to one address, or we will mail them in separate packages, to the address of each individual of the club, as may be requested. This discount, however, does not apply upon Seeds by the ounce or pound, or bulbs, as it would bring them often at less than cost.

In almost all localities there are people of refinement and culture who take pleasure in the cultivation of flowers, and we trust that the above liberal terms will be an inducement for such to unite in sending us orders.

CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERS.

Flowers usually grown from the Seed are classified as HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, and ANNUALS.

HARDY BULBS, as Hyacinths, Tulips, and Crocuses, should be planted in the autumn.

TENDER, or SUMMER BULBS, like Tuberose, Tiger Flower, and Gladiolus, should be set out in the spring.

THE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS are those whose stocks die to the ground in autumn, while the roots live and throw up stocks and flower stems from year to year. The *imperfect perennials* are those whose roots die after three or four years, like the *Scott William*, unless they are divided from year to year, when they will continue to live and increase.

BIENNIALS flower the second, and even the third year, as the Hollyhocks, and then die. These may also be preserved by division of the roots.

ANNUALS flower the first season, and die after perfecting their Seeds. Many which are Annuals at the north, are Perennials or Biennials at the south: such as Verbenas, Marvel of Peru, etc.

As Annuals flower in a few weeks, and reliance can always be placed

upon their brilliancy of colors, they are always popular, and with proper arrangements may be kept in continuous bloom from June till frost.

Hardy Annuals, as Larkspur, Candytuft, etc., may be sown in autumn or early spring, in open ground. *Half Hardy*, as the Balsam and Marigold, may not be sown till danger of frost is past. The *Tender Annuals*, as the Cypress Vine and Sensitive Plant, require starting in hot-bed or greenhouse, and should not be set in open ground until warm weather.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

For constant brilliancy, the Aster, Delphinium, Balsam, Scabiosa, Salpiglossis, Stock, Antirrhinum, Dianthus, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Double Zinnia, should have a place in all collections. Many others will be found in the Catalogue which we can not here mention.

For Masses of Color. The effect is often strikingly beautiful where entire beds are grown of the same color. The following plants are some of the most desirable for such purpose :

RED, and its various shades, Zinnia, Phlox, Petunia, Stock, Silene, Linum grandiflorum rubrum, Dianthus, Sweet Pea, Cacalia, coccinea.

WHITE, Clarkia, Phlox, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Sweet Pea, Portulaca, Stock, etc.

BLUE, Whitlavia grandiflora, Nigella, Veronica, Syriaca, Myosotis, Larkspur, Sweet Pea, Nemophila insignis, Ageratum Mexicanum, Campanula, Gilia, Achillæfolia, Eutoca, etc.

YELLOW, Dwarf Tropæolum, Eschscholtzia, Marigold, Calliopsis, Erysimum Arkansanum, Bartonia Aurea.

Flowers for Fragrance. For richness of perfume, Heliotrope, Stocks, Sweet Alyssum, Erysimum, Mignonette, and Sweet Pea, take the lead.

Frost-hardy Plants. Our autumnal frosts are seldom welcome to such as find a chief pleasure in the little world of beauty to be found in a tasteful flower garden. It is not pleasant to see the beautiful favorite flowers taking on the leaves of decay with the first frosts of September or October. But there are always a few, and some of them not the least desirable, which hold old Boreas at bay even as late as the middle of November. Among these are Japan Pinks, Bartonia Aurea, Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowering Aster, Sweet-scented White Candytuft, Antirrhinum, Centranthus macrosiphon, Delphinium Formosum, Double Daisy, Erysimum, Malope, Gilias, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Scabiosa, Lupins, Pansies, Stocks, Verbenas, Sweet Peas, Petunias, etc.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS, deservedly popular, and becoming every year more and more so, as nothing can be superior for holiday decorative purposes and festive occasions, as well as bouquets and floral ornaments for the winter. These will be found under their appropriate division.

FLOWERS FOR BASKETS. Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette, Loasa, Fenzlia, Leptosiphon, Mimulus, Tropæolum, Nemophila, Lobelia, Abronia, and others.

CLIMBING PLANTS. What can be more beautiful than nature's own drapery, where places otherwise unsightly are rendered fit for fairy bowers

by their delicate climbers and trailing vines. Fences, buildings, etc., may oftentimes be thus screened, or even rendered pleasing by nature's own climbing annuals. Among the best are *Loasa*, *Dolichos*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomea*, Gourds and Cucumbers (ornamental), Sweet Peas, *Calampelis*, *Scabra*, *Cobæa Scandens*, *Phaseolus Ensiformis Giganteus*, etc.

ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED PLANTS have come to have a world-wide popularity. Among the best are *Ricinus* (the tallest from 3 to 8 and 10 feet), *Amaranthus*, *Canna*, and *Perilla Nankinensis*. The effect is best when grown in groups of several colors, say six or more. The tallest should be in the center.

PLANTS FOR SUMMER HEDGE. There is nothing that will make a prettier low hedge for purposes of beauty or a screen than the Sweet Pea, when supported upon low brush early and properly set. The seed should be sown at a depth of not less than four inches early in the spring, and the earth should be kept well hoed up to the stocks through the season. This will ensure in a rich soil an exuberance of flowers, and a beautiful hedge of three to four feet in height. The *Amaranthus* also makes a fine hedge of rich dark foliage, some varieties of which furnishing two and even three colors. The Double *Zinnia* is also desirable, as well as *Delphinium cardiopetalum*, of about two feet in height. Most of the tall growing plants are suitable.

BULBS AND TUBERS, for spring planting. Among them, the *Gladioli*, being the first and best, will be found under their appropriate head in the Catalogue.

Suggestions as to Seed Sowing, Transplanting, etc.

It is not our province anymore than it comports with our spirit, to censure those of our own or any other profession; but we know there are those engaged in the Seed business who dishonestly palm off upon the public poor and worthless Seed purchased for little or nothing, and sell the same as good. For ourselves, our Seed coming to us direct, as it does, from the best and most reliable growers of Europe and America, which we spare no necessary expense to obtain, we know it to be good Seed, and under all properly favoring circumstances it can not often result in disappointment. It does not require much trouble, however, to destroy even the best, and it requires, to make a successful cultivator of Seeds, to understand their nature and the conditions requisite for their growth. This can not be had without careful observation, general reading, and much pains-taking. We copy from the "Town Garden," an English publication:

"*Purchase of Seeds.*—It costs as much trouble to grow flowers from bad seed as from good, and whoever takes the trouble should make sure of seed that will be worth it. The stuff sold at little seed shops is generally only good enough for the birds, and all the skill in the world would be exercised in vain upon it, with a view to getting good flowers. Some of the common kinds are pretty sure to be good, no matter where you get them; but *Asters*, *Stocks*, *Balsams*, *Zinnias*, and others prized for their high coloring and distinctiveness of habit, should be purchased at none but first-class houses. The seed of choice flowers is saved with as much care as gold dust—for it is gold dust in another form—by all the leading growers. The plants for seed are picked with the greatest care; and as the best flowers produce the

least seed, and single colorless and ragged ones plenty, that which is skillfully saved is valuable to a grain, and the rubbish is valuable only in pounds and bushels. All sorts of tricks are practiced upon seeds. Good seed is purchased at a fair price, and mixed with the worst to increase its quantity, so that in a packet of some hundreds there will perhaps be only half a dozen worth the trouble of culture, and you can not know it till your trouble is nearly over, and the plants are in bloom; then you are dismayed to find only one in fifty worth looking at. Asters, Stocks, and Balsams have been brought to such high excellence by careful culture and skillful saving of the seed of the best flowers, that those who grow from penny and twopenny packets have no idea of the beauty of the flowers which may be secured from a pinch of first-rate seed. Asters are now to be had of the size and fullness of Dahlias, and of all shades of color. Balsams the same. Stocks of the best kinds produce grand pyramids, equal to the best Hyacinths; and all the leading annuals are saved in distinct colors, so that the grower is in no quandary as to what the tints will be, if the seeds come from a first-rate house, and are sown separate as received, and with tallies to distinguish them. There is an immense trade carried on in penny packets of dead or worthless seeds in London, and that is one reason why the London people are so far behindhand in the growth of flowers. As a rule, *never save seed of your own growing*; you can buy for sixpence what it will cost you five shillings in trouble to obtain; and there are a hundred chances against your saving a single pinch that shall be worth the paper you wrap it in."

PREPARING THE GROUND. For flower, as for all other Seed, the deeper and more mellow the soil, the better—say to the depth of twelve to eighteen inches. Where it is clayey and will not pulverize finely, sand should be added. And if not naturally rich, it should be made so by free use of compost, which may be produced in any quantity by accumulating turf from the roadside, and throwing upon it the soap suds, slops, etc., from the house, adding, in the autumn, fallen leaves; and when well rotted the most desirable manure is produced for floral cultivation. Your garden should be well drained so that water may not remain upon the surface, rendering the soil sour, and destroying the vegetation of Seeds and delicate plants.

SOWING SEEDS. Throughout our Catalogue, in connection with the various kinds of Seed, suggestions and instructions are given, which, if carefully followed, together with the foregoing, will in most instances result in gratifying success. The conditions of successful growth are good Seed, and light, loose, well pulverized soil, moderately enriched, with slight moisture and warmth. These conditions may generally be had in sufficient degree for the culture of most of our Floral and Garden Seeds. Some years, however, the season will be attended with such a succession of cold rains or frosts, even after the proper time for sowing Seed, that, being sown, it will not germinate and is destroyed. Again, there are many of the products of the flower and vegetable garden which may be brought to maturity earlier in the season than our northern climate would otherwise admit of, by the use of hot-beds. These may be easily and cheaply constructed by boards set edgewise upon the ground, so as to form a low box, one side of which shall be a few inches lower than the other. This, covered with glass, slightly inclined towards the South, so as to shed the rain, will retain the moisture arising from the earth, and the air within being kept humid, and not subject to atmospheric changes, seed will soon germinate, producing plants for transplanting as soon as the season will admit of it. The *hot-bed* is constructed by the use of horse manure and bedding straw or leaves to the depth of thirty to thirty-six inches, well shaken together.

This should be placed in a trench from twelve to eighteen inches in depth for convenience, or it may be made upon the surface. Upon this let there be a layer of say from four to six inches of fine soil; place the frame over it, and close till fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. After waiting say two days, sow the seed. The heat thus generated will keep the loam of the bed properly warmed, and result in rapid germination and growth. Care must be taken, however, to admit the air freely by raising the glass or in obstructing the sun's rays, or the heat, which from the combined effects of the sun and the *bed*, becoming intense, will destroy the young plants. As the spring advances, and the sun gets warm, a coat of whitewash upon the glass will slightly shade the vegetation within, and then, with sufficient air through the middle of sunny days, the growth will proceed finely.

SEED BEDS. Where appliances as above are not readily to be had, prepare a bed of light mellow soil, with a sunny, sheltered exposure, and when the ground has become well warmed and the weather settled, sow the Seed with great care, and where they are very fine, sift the earth upon them. A rule, perhaps, as nearly right as any general rule may be for the purpose, is to sow the Seed at a depth equal to twice its diameter. For instance, if the Seed be one eighth of an inch in diameter, it should be covered to the depth of one fourth of an inch, etc.

Seeds may be successfully started in shallow boxes (which are better than small pots, the earth in which dries quickly), placed in the window, and when other conveniences are not at hand, this answers a good purpose in securing early plants for transplanting.

TRANSPLANTING. When plants have obtained their second leaves, and a growth of say one or two inches, they are ready for removal to the growing beds or borders in the garden. A cloudy day, with warm showers, is best for this purpose; otherwise the tender, newly removed plants may require shading. An hour or so previous to removal, wet down the plants thoroughly, and also the ground to which they are to be removed. Make use of a long, narrow trowel, for transplanting, being careful to disturb the roots as little as possible. To this end, the seed should be sown thinly, that the plants may not come up too near together. If too thick, there should be a portion removed. Poppies, Larkspurs, and other like plants, with long tap-roots, should be sown where they are to grow, as they will not well bear removal. So with Candytuft, Sweet Peas, and similar flowers, which do best when sown as soon as the condition of the ground will admit, should be sown so as not to be removed.

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE VARIETIES.

For such as may desire a complete assortment of any particular description of flowers, we have put up in neat Seed packets separate collections of Seed, embracing in each a fine selection, as follows:

A CHOICE SELECTION OF BALSAMS, including the best kinds				-	-	-	\$.	50
"	"	COXCOMB, six varieties			-	-	-	.50
"	"	DIANTHUS, best kinds			-	-	-	1.00

A CHOICE SELECTION OF		ASTERS, best kinds	- - - - -	\$1.00
"	"	PANSIES, fancy colors	- - - - -	1.00 and 2.00
"	"	PHLOX DRUMMONDI, most brilliant	- - - - -	1.00
"	"	EVERLASTING FLOWERS, best kinds	- - - - -	1.00
"	"	TEN WEEKS STOCKS, very superb	- - - - -	1.00
"	"	ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, the most beautiful	- - - - -	
		sorts	- - - - -	1.00
No. 1 FINE ANNUALS		- - - - -	- - - - -	1.00
"	2	"	- - - - -	2.00
"	3	"	- - - - -	3.00
"	4	"	- - - - -	5.00

AND NOW, TO ALL OUR PATRONS,

—success attend you in any and all endeavors you may care to make in the culture of your own love for the beautiful in the world of flowers or the production of the rich delicacies of the kitchen garden. May your highest anticipations in this respect be fully met. But even with intelligent and greatest care, and most patient labor on your part, and the utmost faithfulness on ours in providing ourselves, without regard to cost, and furnishing only the choicest and best Seed, grown only by those who have by long experience been proved to be the best and most carefully conscientious Seed-growers of the world; even then there will be some, a very few, perhaps a half dozen in a thousand, who will be unsuccessful in their attempts. Some others may find disappointment, because their expectations were not just. Regardless of our Catalogue descriptions, they have looked, perhaps, to the Marigold or Calceolaria for the strength, and size, and brilliancy of the Dahlia or Aster. Again, there are flowers which we advertise as *double*, as the Stocks, Zinnias, etc., and if a small proportion of them prove to be single, you must know that it is of nature's own capriciousness, and not our dishonesty. Pear Seed will always grow Pear Stocks, but it does not follow that a particular variety of Pears, as the Bartlett, for instance, will always grow Bartlett Stocks; on the contrary, it will be likely to grow several varieties; and were it not for this, the innumerable and beautiful varieties of fruits and flowers could not be had. So when having sown the Seed for rich double flowers, and expectation is high for a luxuriant growth of the same, and a few single ones show themselves, pull them up as soon as their character is indicated, and rejoice in those which have met your expectations, instead of bestowing maledictions on those who have innocently and in the utmost good faith failed to meet your unjustifiable expectations.

THE
WESTERN FLORIST'S GUIDE
FOR THE GARDEN.

FLOWER SEEDS.



ABRONIA UMBELLATA.

ABRONIA. NAT. ORD., *Nyctaginiaceæ*.

A charming plant, with verberna-like heads of sweet-scented flowers. Very effective in beds, rock-work, or in baskets suspended in a conservatory; growing freely in any light, rich soil, and flowering from August to October.

NO.

PRICE

1 *Abronia Umbellata*, rosy-lilac, half-hardy annual; from California. Half ft. high \$0.10

ABUTILON. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

These flowers are extremely beautiful for the conservatory; they are natives of Brazil, and half-shrubby, with vine-like leaves and bell-shaped flowers, being richly veined and striped, of a wax-like appearance. Many of the varieties succeed well in the open ground during the summer. Half-hardy.

NO.		PRICE
2	<i>Abutilon Alphonse Karr.</i> Orange, veined with crimson. Very fine. 5 feet . . . . .	.25
3	— <i>Duc de Malakoff.</i> Yellow, veined with maroon. Very fine. 6 feet . . . . .	.25
4	— <i>Hybridum.</i> Lemon-color. 5 feet . . . . .	.25
5	— <i>Marmoratum.</i> A beautiful variety, flowering in great profusion all winter; producing pure white flowers, veined and marbled with bright rose. One of the best. 6 feet . . . . .	.25
6	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	.25

ABOBRA. NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitaceæ*.

A rare and extremely pretty tuberous perennial climbing *Cucurbitaceæ*, with elegant cut glossy dark-green foliage, and small oval vivid scarlet fruits. Suitable for planting out during summer, forming beautiful garlands.

7	<i>Abobra Viridiflora</i>25
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ACANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Acanthaceæ*.

These deserve a place in every collection, from their stately appearance, and the legend of their leaves having given the first idea of the capital of the Corinthian order of architecture. They require a good sandy loam, and plenty of room. Hardy perennials.

8	<i>Acanthus Mollis.</i> White; from Italy. 3 feet . . . . .	.05
9	— <i>Spinous.</i> White; from Europe. 3 feet . . . . .	.05

ACHILLEA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Belonging to the genus known under their English name of Milfoil. Hardy perennial.

10	<i>Achillea Filipendula.</i> Yellow; from Caspian Sea. 5 feet05
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ACROCLINIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

An elegant new annual from Swan River, producing beautiful everlasting flowers resembling the *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, but much larger; should be grown in every collection; fine for winter bouquets, flowering in any garden soil. Hardy annuals.

11	<i>Acroclinium Atroroseum.</i> Deep rose-color. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
12	— <i>Roseum.</i> Light rose. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
13	— <i>Album.</i> Pure white. 1 foot . . . . .	.10

ACONITUM. (MONKSHOOD.) NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

A common border plant, commonly known as Monkshood, growing freely in any situation. Hardy perennial; from Europe.

14	<i>Aconitum Napellis.</i> Mixed, blue and white. 2 feet05
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AGERATUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Valuable plants for large beds or borders, and very useful for pot culture. Very good for bouquets. Hardy annuals.

15	<i>Ageratum Mexicanum.</i> Light blue; from Mexico. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
16	— <i>Odoratum</i> (fragrant.) Much like the <i>Mexicanum</i> ; from Mexico . . . . .	.05
17	— <i>Alba.</i> White . . . . .	.10
18	— <i>Albiflorum Nanum.</i> Dwarf, white; fine for pots . . . . .	.10
19	— <i>Cæruleum Nanum.</i> Dwarf-blue; fine for pots or open ground . . . . .	.10
20	— <i>Conspicuum.</i> New. Pure white . . . . .	.10
21	— <i>Superbum.</i> Dark-blue, fine . . . . .	.10

AGROSTEMMA. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Commonly called Rose Campion. Are perfectly hardy, very easily raised from seeds, and will well repay the little care they require. The flowers are produced on long stems, blooming freely throughout the season. Hardy perennial. For annual varieties, see *Viscaria*.

22	<i>Agrostemma Coronaria.</i> Deep crimson; from Russia. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
23	— <i>Alba.</i> White; from Russia. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
24	— <i>Mixed.</i> The above mixed . . . . .	.05

AGROSTIS. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

These rank high among the ornamental grasses from their delicate and graceful growth, and are very useful for winter bouquets; will grow in any good garden soil. Hardy annuals.

25	<i>Agrostis Dulcis.</i> Fine; from Greece10
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NO.		PRICE
26	— <i>Effusus</i> . Fine; from Europe10
27	— <i>Nebulosa</i> . One of the most graceful and elegant; from Europe10
28	— <i>Plumosa</i> . Rare; from Europe . . . . .	.10

ALONSOA. NAT. ORD. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

These plants are very ornamental, either in the greenhouse, or grown as annuals in the open border during the summer, flowering freely from June until frost. Tender perennials.

29	<i>Alonsoa Grandiflora</i> (large flowered.) Deep scarlet. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
30	— <i>Incisifolia</i> (cut foliage.) Orange scarlet. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
31	— <i>Warszewiczii</i> . Bright crimson; from Chili. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10

ALYSSUM. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

One of the most useful, free-flowering little plants either for growing in pots, on rock-work, or the open border, the annual varieties blooming nearly the whole summer.

32	<i>Alyssum Argenteum</i> . Yellow, silvery foliage; from Switzerland. Hardy perennial. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
33	— <i>Benthamii</i> . White, fine hardy annual. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
34	— <i>Saxatile</i> . Yellow, very showy, hardy perennial. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
35	— <i>Sweet</i> (Maritima.) A well-known fragrant little annual, from England. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
36	— <i>Wiersbeck's</i> . White and yellow, half-hardy perennial . . . . .	.10

AMARANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

Ornamental foliated plants, of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect, whether grown for the decoration of the conservatory or outdoor flower-garden. If the seeds are sown early, and planted out the last of May or in June, in rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for the centre of beds, or mixed flower or shrubby borders. Half-hardy annuals.

37	<i>Amaranthus Melancholicus</i> . New. A beautiful novelty, rivaling the <i>Perrilla Nankinensis</i> for groups and edgings; of dwarfer habit than the latter, and of a lively blood-red colored foliage . . . . .	.10
38	— <i>Caudatus</i> (Love Lies Bleeding.) Very pretty; from East Indies. 3 feet . . . . .	.50
39	— <i>Hypochondriacus</i> (Prince's Feather.) Red; from East Indies. 3 feet . . . . .	.05
40	— <i>Monstrosus</i> . Very large and showy; from East Indies. 3 feet . . . . .	.50
41	— <i>Sanguineus</i> . A fine dark variety; from India. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
42	— <i>Tricolor</i> (Joseph's Coat.) An old favorite, the chief beauty of which consists in its beautiful yellow, scarlet, and green variegated leaves. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

AMMOBIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A fine everlasting plant, valuable for making dried winter bouquets; pretty for the garden.

43	<i>Ammobium Alatum</i> . White; from New Holland. Hardy annual. 2 feet05
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ANACALLIS. NAT. ORD., *Primulaceæ*.

This is a class of beautiful trailing plants, that will be found highly ornamental for bedding purposes, as they bloom all the season. The *Anagallis* is also an old favorite for growing in greenhouses, presenting an extremely graceful appearance when cultivated in pots or vases. Hardy annuals.

44	<i>Anagallis India</i> (Indian Pimpernel.) Blue, trailing; from Nepaul. Half foot . . . . .	.05
45	— — <i>Coccinea</i> . Scarlet. Half foot . . . . .	.10
46	— <i>Grandiflora Cærulea</i> . Splendid large flowers; blue. Half foot . . . . .	.10
47	— — <i>Elegans</i> . Beautiful E. variety, shaded from the centre to pure white. Half foot . . . . .	.10
48	— — <i>Napoleon III.</i> Rich crimson maroon. Half foot . . . . .	.10
49	— <i>Mixed</i> . (India varieties.) Good . . . . .	.05
50	— <i>Mixed</i> . (Large-flowered varieties.) Very fine . . . . .	.10

ANEMONE. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

All the plants belonging to this genus are beautiful, and well deserving of cultivation; succeed well in any light soil. Hardy perennials.

51	<i>Anemone Coronaria</i> . Mixed from selected flowers. Half foot . . . . .	.10
52	— <i>Pulsatilla</i> . (Pasque Flower.) Violet . . . . .	.10

ANTIRRHINUM (SNAPDRAGON.) NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Snapdragon, or Antirrhinum, is one of our most showy and useful border plants. Amongst the more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely-shaped flowers, of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully marked throats; will bloom the first season from seed, and are very effective in beds or mixed borders. Half-hardy perennials.

53	<i>Antirrhinum Majus Album</i> .	Pure white. 2 feet	. . . . .	.10
54	— — <i>Brilliant</i> .	Crimson and white. 2 feet	. . . . .	.10
55	— — <i>Delila</i> .	Carmine, white throat. 2 feet	. . . . .	.10
56	— — <i>Firefly</i> .	Orange, scarlet, and white. 2 feet	. . . . .	.10
57	— — <i>Galathea</i> .	Crimson, yellow, and white. 2 feet	. . . . .	.10
58	— — <i>Ghestia</i> .	Dark-crimson, rich foliage. 2 feet	. . . . .	.10
59	— — <i>Henry IV</i> .	Bright cinnamon. 2 feet	. . . . .	.10
60	— — <i>Papilionaceum</i> .	Bright scarlet and white; splendid. 2 feet	. . . . .	.10
61	— — <i>Variegata</i> .	Beautiful, striped. 2 feet	. . . . .	.10
62	— — <i>Nanum Album</i> .	Dwarf; pure white. 1 foot	. . . . .	.10
63	— — <i>Aureum Striatum</i> .	Striped. 1 foot	. . . . .	.10
64	— — <i>Kermesina Splendens</i> .	Crimson. 1 foot	. . . . .	.10
65	— — <i>Delila</i> .	Carmine and yellow, with white throat. 1 foot	. . . . .	.10
66	— — <i>Firefly</i> .	Orange, scarlet, and yellow. 1 foot	. . . . .	.10
67	— Extra fine mixed	. . . . .	. . . . .	.10
68	— Good, mixed	. . . . .	. . . . .	.05

AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE.) NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

This pretty and interestingly varied genus of plants scarcely meets with the amount of appreciation it deserves; it is an extremely showy and ornamental early summer flowering herbaceous plant, combining the most curious forms with the most beautiful and striking colors; succeeds in any garden soil. Hardy perennials.

69	<i>Aquilegia Alba Pleno</i> .	New; double, white, fine . . . . .	.25
70	— <i>Caryophyllioides</i> .	White, variously striped with reddish crimson; a beautiful double variety. 1 foot . . . . .	.25
71	— <i>Formosa</i> .	Double; crimson and orange. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
72	— <i>Rosea</i> .	Beautiful rose-color; double. 2 feet . . . . .	.25
73	— <i>Glandulosa</i> .	Blue and white. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
74	— <i>Skinnerii</i> .	Scarlet and yellow; very beautiful; from Guatemala. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
75	— <i>Finest Mixed</i>	. . . . .	.25
76	— <i>Good Mixed</i>	. . . . .	.05

ARABIS. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

An exceedingly early spring-flowering plant, contrasting beautifully in ribbons with the yellow Alyssum; valuable for rock-work, edging, &c., succeeding well in any good garden soil. Hardy perennial.

77	<i>Arabis Alpina</i> .	Pure white; from Switzerland. Three-quarters foot10
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ARGEMONE. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ*.

Exceedingly showy, free-flowering border plant, with large, poppy-like flowers; succeeding well in any common garden soil. Hardy annual.

78	<i>Argemone Grandiflora</i> .	White. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
79	— <i>Mexicanum</i> .	Yellow. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

ARMERIA. NAT. ORD., *Plumbaginaceæ*.

Useful, hardy perennials; adapted for rock-work, edging, or culture in pots. Half-hardy perennials.

80	<i>Armeria Dianthoides</i> .	Delicate rose. Half foot . . . . .	.10
81	— <i>Formosa</i> .	Rose and white. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
82	— <i>Longiaristata</i> .	Blue. 1 foot. . . . .	.10
83	— <i>Splendens</i> .	Splendid variety, with large corymbs four to six inches in circumference, of brilliant rosy carmine flowers: good for bouquets. 1 foot . . . . .	.25

ARUM. NAT. ORD., *Araceæ*.

Plants with singularly interesting and curious foliage; fine for mixed borders or front of shrubberies. Hardy perennials.

84	<i>Arum Corsicum</i> .	Mottled, like a snake; from Corsica. 1 foot10
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ANTIRRHINUM, OR SNAP-DRAGON.

See page 61.

ASTER. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective, of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with the most perfect and beautiful form; it is indispensable in every garden or pleasure-ground where an autumnal display is desired. For flower-beds and mixed borders it stands unrivalled.

The Aster may be divided into two grand sections,—French and German. The French, as improved by Truffaut, has flat petals, either reflexed or incurved, the former resembling the Chrysanthemum; whilst the latter, by turning its petals towards the centre of the flower, forms, when well grown, a perfect ball, and is best described by its resemblance to the Peony. The German varieties are quilled; and the most perfect flowers are surrounded by a circle of flat or guard petals, as in the Hollyhock. The flowers of these are particularly admired for the exquisite symmetry of their form. The dwarf-bouquet varieties of this beautiful germ grow from nine to fifteen inches high, and are particularly adapted for small beds, edging, or for pot-culture. They often flower so profusely as entirely to hide their foliage. All the varieties delight in a rich light soil, and, in hot, dry weather, should be mulched with well-rotted manure, and frequently supplied with manure-water. This labor will be amply compensated by the increased size, beauty, and duration of the flowers. Half-hardy annuals.

- 85 Aster French Peony Perfection**, representing the greatest perfection in form, size, and fulness of flower of the Peony class. In this variety the petals are turned towards the centre, and a flower not quite in full bloom: resembles a ball; but few side flowers; a beautiful variety of colors: mixed. A foot and a half10
- 86 — — Truffaut's French Peony-flowered.** Grown by Truffaut, the celebrated florist of Versailles, France. Acknowledged by all to be one of the best, in all respects. Twenty colors, mixed25
- 87 — — Dwarf Large-growing Peony.** About half the size of the Peony Aster; habit fine; pyramidal; flower, splendid, large and very double, in the way of the Peony, perfection. All colors, mixed10
- 88 — — Crown-flowered, or Cocardeau.** The flowers of this variety have large white centres, surrounded by scarlet, carmine, violet, blue, and many other colors. Flower large and double; all colors, mixed . . .10
- 89 — Chinese.** The variety most commonly grown. Mixed05
- 90 — Original Chinese, with Folded Petals.** Two colors, mixed. The petals of this variety are folded in their length; the flowers are of an unusual size, from three to four inches in diameter; present the most striking colors of all Asters; plants tall; wide-spreading branches, and of a very curious and original aspect. New10
- 91 — German Dwarf.** This is a fine variety, growing only three-quarters foot high; flowers similar to the double-quilled; good form; an abundant bloomer. All colors, mixed05
- 92 — — Bouquet Pyramidal.** The flower of this variety, when well grown, forms a complete bouquet of itself, the flowers completely hiding the foliage, and often numbering from one hundred and fifty to two hundred to a single plant. All colors, mixed10
- 93 — Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered.** This is a valuable late variety, coming in after many other varieties are gone. They grow very uniform in height. The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, blooming so profusely as to completely hide the foliage; very good for pot-culture; splendid mixture10
- 94 — Peony-Globe.** A very early variety, of branching habit; color very distinct, and flower double. Mixed25
- 95 — — Pyramidal.** This is a very popular variety of the Aster, growing very uniform in height and shape. The form of flower resembles an inverted pyramid. Some are quilled, others not: a fine mixture10
- 96 — Globe-quilled.** This is a fine old variety. The flowers are formed in the shape of a half-ball. Mixed10
- 97 — Giant Emperor.** This is a comparatively new variety. The flowers are very double, and of immense size. It does not flower so freely as many other varieties. In favorable cases it produces four to six flowers, of which the

NO.		PRICE
	chief blossom is often four inches in diameter; a good variety of colors.	
	Mixed . . . . .	.25
98	Aster Imbricated Pompon. One of the most pleasing styles; of pyramidal growth, with medium-sized flowers of the most perfect form, very double and densely imbricated. Six colors mixed . . . . .	.10
99	— Porcupine, or Hedychog. The flowers are composed of long, quilled, curious-looking petals; hence the name. Mixed . . . . .	.10
100	— Reid's Improved Quilled. One of the finest quilled varieties. Mixed . . . . .	.10
101	— Ranunculus-flowered. This is a small flowered variety, very double, imbricated, surrounded by a range of green leaves; not quite as showy as many other varieties, yet we consider it quite an acquisition; valuable for bouquets. Finest mixed . . . . .	.10
102	— Rose-flowered. A new class, of great merit, about two and a half feet high, of robust growth, fine habit, and profuse bloomers. The flowers are as large as Peony Asters, beautifully imbricated, of oval form, and very double. In habit, height of plant, and form of flower, intermediate between the Tall Chrysanthemum and Peony Perfection Asters, and which will become a favorite class. The colors are carmine, carmine and white, dark-blue, deep-lilac, deep-purple, deep purple-white, bright crimson tipped with white, white tinted blush, crimson, and crimson and white. Mixed . . . . .	.25
103	— Dwarf Turban, or Chessboard. Leaves of dark-brown tint, with flowers of a deep rose with white; an interesting species . . . . .	.25
104	— Victoria. This beautiful kind forms a new class, allied to the Giant Emperor, but superior to that in habit of plant and form of flower. The plant is very robust, about one and three-quarters feet in height, bearing itself without assistance of a stick, forming a handsomely branched compact bush, crowned with from ten to twenty large and smaller flowers, half of them of the size of the largest Giant Emperor Asters, which are of a beautiful globular form, regularly imbricated. It has, besides, the great superiority over the Giant Emperor Aster of being perfectly constant in height, and fulness of flower, and, in consequence, of great value for bedding . . . . .	.25

Persons wishing any of the above Asters in separate colors are referred to the collections under the head of Assortments.

ANTHANASIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

105	Anthanasia Annuæ (African Daisy;) yellow; from Barbary. Hardy annual. 1 foot10
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AUBERGINE (EGG-PLANT.) NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

The varieties enumerated are the eatable fruited kinds so extensively grown about our cities. The white and scarlet are sometimes grown in pots, and are very interesting, being covered in autumn with beautiful egg-shaped fruit. The scarlet variety is a great novelty. They succeed in a warm southern location. Half-hardy annuals.

106	Aubergine, White-fruited. From France. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
107	— Purple-fruited. Large; from France. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
108	— Scarlet-fruited. Very striking and handsome; from France. 1½ ft. . . . .	.10
109	— Striped. New, very ornamental; from Guadeloupe. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10

AURICULA. NAT. ORD., *Primulacæ*.

A well-known garden favorite of great beauty, succeeding best in a northern aspect. Half-hardy perennial.

110	Auricula Alpine. This is the most hardy of all the Auricula. Mixed . . . . .	.10
111	— Extra German. Saved from German prize varieties. Mixed. Half foot . . . . .	.25
112	— English Prize. From named flowers. Half foot . . . . .	.25

AZALEA. NAT. ORD., *Ericacæ*.

Beautiful flowering plants, requiring very careful treatment. All the species should be grown in peat, leaf-mould, and a very sandy loam.

113	Azalea Indica. Saved from finest named collection; greenhouse shrubs. 4 feet. . . . .	.25
114	— Pontica. Saved from a fine collection. Hardy shrub. 4 feet. . . . .	.25

NO.

PRICE

BALSAM. NAT. ORD., *Balsaminaceæ*.

Magnificent conservatory or out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion: when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into ten or twelve inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at command, and liberally supplied with manure-water; for out-door decoration, the soil should be of the richest possible character. Tender annuals.

- 115 Balsams, Camellia-flowered, or Blotched.** A beautiful collection of ten colors, mixed; very double. 2 feet.10
116 — Double Tall. Twelve fine colors, mixed. 2 feet.10
117 — Double Dwarf. Twelve fine colors, mixed. 1 foot.10
118 — Improved Rose-flowered. A finely imbricated variety; flowers two inches in diameter; superb; twelve colors, mixed. 2 feet.10
119 — Rose-spotted. Six varieties, mixed. 2 feet.10
120 — — Chamois. New and rare. 2 feet.10
121 — Aurora-colored. Very striking and beautiful. 2 feet.10
122 — Pale Yellow. Sweet-scented; fine. 2 feet.10
123 — Isabella. Pale rose, changing to yellow10
124 — Smith's Prize. From a celebrated English collection; very fine . . .25
125 — Good Mixed.05

The above Balsams may be relied upon as being first-class in all respects. For collections, see page of Assortments.

BARTONIA. NAT. ORD., *Loaseæ*.

- 126 Bartonia Aurea** (golden) Flowers yellow, about an inch and a half across, which have quite a metallic lustre when the sun shines upon them; very showy. 2 feet.05
127 — Nuda. This is a perfect gem. It grows two to three feet high, and is literally covered with its large white flowers, of the most delicate texture, surpassing even the finest lace-work. The flowers are two and a half inches in diameter, and produced in great abundance all the season; a perfectly hardy perennial, from North America25

BALLOON VINE (CARDIOSPERMUM). NAT. ORD., *Sapindaceæ*.

A very pretty climbing plant, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, from which it derives the name of Balloon Vine. It answers either for the greenhouse or open ground. Half-hardy annual.

- 128 Cardiospermum Halicacabum.** White; from India. 5 feet.10

BAPTISIA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

- 129 Baptisia Australis.** A handsome border plant, of the easiest culture; flowers blue. Hardy perennial. 2 feet.10

BELLIS (DOUBLE DAISY.) NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A well-known perennial. Many elegant varieties have been raised by saving the seeds from the handsomest kinds. They are admirable plants for making edgings, etc. Half-hardy perennial.

- 130 Bellis Perennis.** Good. Mixed. One-quarter foot10
131 — — Extra Fine. Saved from named flowers25

BELVIDERE. NAT. ORD., *Chenopodiaceæ*.

A pretty, cypress-like plant, sometimes called summer cypress; fine for a cemetery.

- 132 Belvidere.** Hardy annual, from Egypt05

BILLBERGIA. NAT. ORD., *Bromeliaceæ*.

A magnificent stove-plant, with long, graceful, delicate green foliage, beautiful zebra-striped flowers, extremely handsome and showy, succeeding best in sandy peat and loam.

- 133 Billbergia Zebrina.** Scarlet and purple; beautiful; One and a half feet; from Rio Janeiro. 1½ feet25

BECONIA. NAT. ORD., *Begoniaceæ*.

A magnificent genus of ornamental greenhouse plants, as remarkable for the varied and beautiful foliage of many of its varieties as for the splendor and profusion of the flowers of others. Should be grown in sandy peat and loam.

NO.	PRICE
134 <i>Begonia, Mixed.</i> Several of the most choice sorts mixed . . . . .	.25

BIGNONIA. NAT. ORD., *Bignoniaceæ*.

A highly ornamental greenhouse climber, producing its gorgeous flowers in panicles and in the greatest profusion.

135 <i>Bignonia Tueddiæna.</i> Yellow, half-hardy'shrub25
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BRACHYCOME. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A beautiful free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, covered, during the greater portion of the summer, with a profusion of pretty cineraria-like flowers, very effective in edgings, small beds, rustic baskets, or for pot-culture; succeeding in any light, rich soil. Half-hardy annuals.

136 <i>Brachycome Iberidifolia</i> (Swan-River Daisy). Blue; from Swan River, Half foot . . . . .	.10
137 — <i>Albiflora.</i> White; from Swan River. Half foot . . . . .	.10
138 — <i>Finest Mixed</i> . . . . .	.10

BRIZA (QUAKING-GRASS). NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

A very useful ornamental grass, fine for dried bouquets. Hardy annual.

139 <i>Briza Maxima.</i> Fine; from Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	.05
140 — <i>Gracilis</i> (slender). From Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	.05

BRYZOPYRUM. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

A very pretty dwarf variety of the ornamental grasses; good for dried bouquets.

141 <i>Bryzopyrum Siculum.</i> Distinct and beautiful; hardy annual; from N. America .10	
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BROMUS. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

142 <i>Bromus Bryzoporoides.</i> A very pretty variety of ornamental grass; from south of Europe; hardy annual10
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BROWALLIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Very handsome profuse-blooming plants, covered with rich, strikingly beautiful flowers during the summer and autumn months; growing freely in any rich soil. Half-hardy annual.

143 <i>Browallia Cerviakovskii.</i> Blue, with white centre; beautiful. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
144 — <i>Demissa.</i> Light-blue and orange centre; from South America. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
145 — <i>Elata Cærulea.</i> Upright; blue; from Peru. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
146 — — <i>Alba.</i> White; from Peru. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
147 — — <i>Grandiflora.</i> Sky-blue; large-flowered. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10

CACALIA (TASSEL-FLOWER.) NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A beautiful annual, with a profusion of scarlet tassel-shaped flowers from July to October.

148 <i>Cacilia Coccinea.</i> Orange, scarlet, flowering in clusters, very pretty; from South America. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
149 <i>Aurea.</i> Golden yellow variety of above . . . . .	.05

CALANDRINIA. NAT. ORD., *Portulacææ*.

Very beautiful dwarf-growing plants, usually treated as tender annuals, though of perennial duration if protected in winter: they are a blaze of beauty wherever the sun shines upon them. They succeed well in a light, rich soil.

150 <i>Calandrinia Lindleyan.</i> Small red flowers, suitable for edging. Half foot . . . . .	.05
151 — <i>Grandiflora.</i> Fine rosy-lilac flowers from July to October, very showy, and of easy culture. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
152 — <i>Umbellata.</i> Very dwarf, with bright crimson flowers in clusters. Half foot . . . . .	.05

CALCEOLARIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Plants of a highly decorative character; an indispensable ornament for the drawing-room or conservatory. The shrubby variety is sometimes grown for in-door and sometimes for out-door decoration. They succeed in any light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennials.



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

A. *BRIZA GENICULATA*; B. *LAGRUS OVATUS*; C. *BRIZOPYRUM SICULUM*; D. *BRIZA MAXIMA*;
E. *BROMUS BRIZOPOROIDES*; F. *AGROSTIS NEBULOSA*.

NO.		PRICE
153	<i>Calceolaria Hybrida</i> . Mixed. Saved from a named collection	\$.25
154	— — <i>Superba Grandiflora</i> . Extra fine, spotted and striped, large-flowered; saved from the prize flowers from the London Exhibition of the past season; superb. 1 foot . . . . .	.50
155	— — <i>Nana</i> . A new dwarf variety from Germany, beautifully marked, close, compact habit, free-bloomer; one of the best; mixed; saved from a prize collection. Three-quarters foot . . . . .	.50

CALENDULA (CAPE MARIGOLD.) NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A very showy, free-flowering genus of plants, producing a pretty effect in beds or mixed borders, and growing freely in almost any soil. Hardy annuals.

156	<i>Calendula Hybrida</i> . White. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
157	— <i>Pluvialis</i> . White, large flowers. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
158	— <i>Pongei, fl. pl.</i> Double white, fine. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
159	— <i>Ranunculoides</i> . Ranunculus-flowered . . . . .	.05
160	— <i>Officinalis Superba</i> . New variety of pot marigold, golden orange, with black eye, beautifully imbricated; fine . . . . .	.10
161	— <i>Sulphurea</i> . New sulphur-colored pot marigold; very double and beautiful . . . . .	.10

CALLIRHOE. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this beautiful summer-flowering annual; from two to three feet in height, with green sub-digitate leaves and leafy stems, terminating in large panicked racemes of rich violet or purple crimson close-petalled flowers, with white centre, each from one to one and a half inches in width, and partially cupped; commences to bloom when about six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of its numerous attractive flowers throughout the summer and autumn till hard frost, forming an elegant object for groups, beds, or single specimens, of the easiest culture.

162	<i>Callirhoe Involucrata</i> . A trailing, hardy perennial, of great beauty; from Rocky Mountains; flowers are much like the <i>Portulaca</i> in form and color . . . . .	.10
163	— <i>Pedata</i> . Rich violet-purple, with white eye, from North America. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
164	— <i>Nana</i> . Like the above, only dwarf. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
165	— <i>Verticillata</i> . A very pretty creeper; flowers similar to <i>C. Pedata</i> , but double the size . . . . .	.10

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

This genus is amongst the most showy, free-flowering, and beautiful of hardy annuals. The tall varieties are very effective in mixed borders and fronts of shrubberies; and the dwarf kinds, from their close, compact habit of growth, make fine bedding plants, and are valuable for edgings; while the different varieties make very pretty ribbons. Hardy annuals.

166	<i>Calliopsis Bicolor Tinctoria</i> . A well-known favorite, the flowers having a dark-crimson, brown centre, with yellow rays. 2½ feet . . . . .	.05
167	— <i>Marmorata</i> (marbled.) Brown and yellow, that are inclined to be shaded. 2½ feet . . . . .	.05
168	— <i>Atropurpurea</i> . Yellow centre, surrounded by a circle of dark-purple, beyond which, to the extremity of the petals, it is a fine red, scarlet color. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
169	— <i>Coronata</i> . Rich yellow; disk encircled with crimson spots; handsome; from Texas. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
170	— <i>Drummondii</i> . Yellow, with crimson centre; fine; from Texas. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
171	— <i>Filifolia</i> (thread-leaved.) Yellow, neat foliage . . . . .	.05
172	— <i>Burridge's</i> . A new and exceedingly beautiful annual; flowers rich brown, tipped with bright orange; very showy. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

CALLICHROA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

173	<i>Callichroa Platyglossa</i> . Pretty light-yellow flowers in abundance; from California. 1 foot05
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CALAMPELIS. NAT. ORD., *Bignoniaceæ*.

174	<i>Calampelis Scabra</i> . A very pretty climbing plant from Chili, with orange-colored flowers; very fine. 10 feet10
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CAMPANULA. NAT. ORD., *Campanulaceæ*.

The Campanulas are strictly biennial plants by pot-culture, and, without exception, some of the finest of all garden plants for decoration in conservatory, greenhouse, and flower-garden. By good culture in pots, the tall varieties assume a magnificent effect, attaining five to seven feet or more in height, with lateral flower racemes from the base, four to five feet in length. The beautiful white variety forms a most striking contrast. By good arrangement, a rich and imposing effect can be formed, altogether unequalled by any other plants.

- 175** *Campanula Loreii*. Fine, with large, expanded blue blossoms, which continue to be produced in succession through the summer; will grow in almost any situation; should be well thinned, so that the plants will be eight or ten inches apart; desirable for edging, or bedding, *en masse*. Half foot . . . \$.05
- 176** — — *Alba*. Differing from the above only in color; white. Half foot05
- 177** — — *Mixed*. The above two varieties mixed05

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER. NAT. ORD., *Tropeolaceæ*.

The popular name of this pretty little annual alludes to the supposed resemblance of the flower to a bird with its wings expanded, the spur or calyx representing the head, and the two upper petals the wing; blooms from June to October; from Mexico.

- 178** *Canary-Bird Flower* (*Tropeolum Peregrinum*.) Half-hardy annual. 20 feet. .10

CANDYTUFT. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferaæ*.

All the Candytufts are of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil or situation, and deserve to be cultivated more extensively in every flower-garden; very good for pot-culture. Hardy annuals.

- 179** *Candytuft Fragrans* (*Iberis odorata*.) Flower white, pinnated foliage; from Crete. 1 foot05
- 180** — *Crimson* (*kermesina*.) Bright and showy. 1 foot05
- 181** — *Purple* (*purpurea*.) A favorite variety. 1 foot05
- 182** — *Rocket* (*coronaria*.) Pure white; fine. 1 foot05
- 183** — *Rose* (*rosea*.) Rose-colored. 1 foot05
- 184** — *White* (*amara*.) One of the best. 1 foot05
- 185** — *Perennial* (*sempervirens*.) White. 1 foot05

CANTERBURY BELLS. NAT. ORD., *Campanulaceæ*.

The Canterbury Bells have long been known among our most ornamental garden plants. Their large bell-shaped flowers, which are freely produced throughout the summer, render them strikingly effective. As they are strictly biennials, it will be necessary to sow the seed every year. Hardy biennials.

- 186** *Canterbury Bells, Double White* (*Campanula Medium*.) From Germany 2 feet05
- 187** — — *Blue*. From Germany. 2 feet\$.05
- 188** — — *Lilac*. From Germany. 2 feet05
- 189** — — *Mixed*. All the above10
- 190** — — *Single White*. From Germany. 2 feet05
- 191** — — *Blue*. From Germany. 2 feet05
- 192** — — *Lilac*. From Germany. 2 feet05
- 193** — — *Mixed*. Above single varieties05

CANNABIS. NAT. ORD., *Articaceæ*.

- 194** *Cannabis Gigantea* (Giant Hemp.) A very ornamental plant for shrubby borders. Hardy annual; from India. 10 feet05

CANNA (INDIAN SHOT.) NAT. ORD., *Marantaceæ*.

These stately species of plants are highly ornamental in flower-gardens, producing a rich and Oriental effect by their large, broad, massive foliage, and rich crimson and scarlet flowers. Though perennial, if sown early, they will make luxuriant growth, and bloom the first season. In late autumn, they should be carefully potted, and allowed to mature their bloom in the greenhouse or parlor, and afterwards preserved in a cool, dry cellar. In spring, again start them into growth, and replant them in the open air last of May or first of June. Before sowing, soak the seed in water at 125° for about twelve hours.

- 195** *Canna Achris*. Dark-red; from Mendoza. 5 feet10

NO.		PRICE
196	<i>Canna Angustifolia Nana Pallida.</i> Light-red; a dwarf variety; from South America. 1 foot	\$0.10
197	— <i>Anceii.</i> Crimson; very ornamental. 3 feet . . . . .	.20
198	— <i>Aurantica.</i> Orange; lively green foliage; from Brazil. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
199	— <i>Aurea Vittata.</i> Golden; beautiful; from New Holland. 4 feet . . . . .	.25
200	— <i>Bicolor of Java.</i> Red and yellow; from Java. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
201	— <i>Coccinea Vera.</i> Scarlet; very fine; from South America. 2 feet. . . . .	.05
202	— <i>Compacta Elegantissima.</i> Large, reddish yellow; from South America. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
203	— <i>Edulis.</i> Red; very fine; from Peru. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
204	— <i>Gigantea Aurantica.</i> Orange-red; a beautiful large variety. 10 feet . . . . .	.25
205	— <i>Indica.</i> Red; from Indica. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
206	— <i>Limbata.</i> Intense scarlet, edged with yellow; very striking; from Brazil. 4 feet . . . . .	.10
207	— <i>Finest Mixed</i> . . . . .	.25

CARNATION (DIANTHUS.) NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of them deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer may be relied upon as being the finest, all having been selected expressly for us from some of the best collections of prize varieties in Europe, producing mostly all double flowers. Hardy perennial.

208	<i>Carnation Pink.</i> Good; mixed; for border culture . . . . .	.10
209	— <i>Fine German.</i> A good selection for a named collection . . . . .	.25
210	— <i>Sardinian.</i> From choice double varieties . . . . .	.25
211	— <i>Choice Bizarres and Flakes.</i> Saved from stage flowers; extra . . . . .	.50
212	— <i>Perpetual, or Tree.</i> Fine German; from selected flower. 1½ feet . . . . .	.50
213	<i>Extra Fine.</i> Saved from prize-flowers; splendid . . . . .	.50

CATANANCHE. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

Exceedingly showy, free-flowering, hardy perennials, succeeding in any garden soil.

214	<i>Catananche Bicolor.</i> White; violet centre; from south of Europe. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
215	— <i>Cærulea.</i> Blue, with purple centre; from south of Europe. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
216	— <i>Lutea.</i> Yellow; hardy annuals. 1 foot . . . . .	.05

CATCHFLY (SILENE.) NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A showy, free-flowering plant, for beds, borders, or ribbons; succeeds in any garden soil. Hardy annual.

217	<i>Catchfly Lobels.</i> Red; from England. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
218	— <i>Alba.</i> White; from England. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
219	— <i>Flesh.</i> New; flesh-color, from England. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05

CENTRANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Valerianaceæ.*

Very pretty, free-flowering, compact-growing plants; very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grows freely in any garden soil. Hardy annuals.

220	<i>Centranthus Long-tubed</i> (Macrosiphon.) Rose-color, very pretty. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
221	— <i>Alba.</i> White variety of the above. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
222	— <i>Nanus.</i> A dwarf variety, pink flower. Half foot . . . . .	.10
223	— <i>Carneus.</i> Flesh color. 1 foot . . . . .	.10

CENTAUREA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

Very showy, free-flowering border-plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. Hardy annuals.

224	<i>Centaurea, American.</i> A large-growing species; flower pink . . . . .	.05
225	— <i>Depressa.</i> Bright-blue, with deep-red centre; from Caucasus. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
226	— <i>Rosea.</i> Rose; pink centre. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
227	— <i>Cyanus</i> (Bachelor's Button.) Well-known, showy plants, in great variety of colors; of easiest culture . . . . .	.05
228	— <i>Macrocephala.</i> Orange-yellow flowers; hardy perennial. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
229	— <i>Montana.</i> Blue; hardy perennial. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10

CERINTHE. NAT. ORD., *Boraginææ*.

- 230** *Cerinthæ Gymnandra*. Yellow and brown tubulous flower. Hardy annual. 1 ft. \$0.10
231 — *Luteæ*. Yellow flower; tubes quite curious. Hardy annual10

CENTAURIDUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositææ*.

- 232** *Centaureidum Drummond's*. Very pretty free-growing plant; from Texas. 2 ft. .10

CESTRUM. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceææ*.

A genus of handsome plants for conservatory or greenhouse decoration; covered during the months of November and December with a profusion of beautiful tube-shaped blossoms; grows freely in rich loam and peat. Greenhouse shrub.

- 233** *Cestrum Auranticum*. Bright orange; very pretty; from Guatemala. 3 feet . .25
234 — *Parquii*. Pale yellow; from Chili. 3 feet25

CHÆNOSTOMA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariææ*.

Neat, compact little plants; pretty for edgings, rustic or rock-work. Half-hardy annuals.

- 235** *Chænostoma Fastigiatum*. Rose-color; from Cape Good Hope. Three-quarters foot05
236 *Polyanthum*. Lilac; from Cape of Good Hope. Half foot05

CHENOPODIUM. NAT. ORD., *Chenopodiææ*.

- 237** *Chenopodium Atriplicis*. Flowers small, clustered, covered, as well as the young leaves and shoots, with a glittering, purple meal, which renders the plant very ornamental. Hardy annual. 3 feet10

CHELONE. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariææ*.

An elegant, summer-flowering, hardy herbaceous plant, adapted for a bed, group, or mass, with erect, slender, attenuated flower stems rising two or three feet in height, having racemes of a bright-scarlet. Pentstemon-like flower-tubes, from one to two inches in length, forming a beautiful and effective object in borders, pleasure-grounds, etc. Hardy perennial.

- 238** *Chelone Barbata*. Scarlet; from Mexico. 3 feet05
239 — *Coccinea*. Brilliant-scarlet Pentstemon-like flowers; beautiful. 2 feet . . .10

CHLORA. NAT. ORD., *Gentianææ*.

A novelty of considerable promise, with glossy, oblong, handsome foliage, and a profusion of bright yellow flowers. Half-hardy annual.

- 240** *Chlora Grandiflora*. A new annual; highly recommended. 1½ feet . . .10

CHLORIS. NAT. ORD., *Graminææ*.

A fine species; singularly elegant perennial grass, nine to twelve inches in height, with flower-scapes or stems, having slender flower-spikes or rachis radiating horizontally from the extremities of each scape like the concentric spokes of a wheel. Half-hardy annual.

- 241** *Chloris Radiata*. From East India. 1 foot10

CHRYSURUS. NAT. ORD., *Graminææ*.

Very pretty ornamental grass, suitable for dried bouquets. Hardy annual.

- 242** *Chrysurus Aureus*. From Levant. Half foot05

CHINESE PRIMROSE (PRIMULA.) NAT. ORD., *Primulæææ*.

A charming, profuse-flowering plant, indispensable for winter and spring decoration, and a universal favorite. Our seeds are selected with great care from one of the finest collections in Europe. Greenhouse perennial.

- 243** *Chinese Primrose, Good, Mixed*25
244 — — *Extra, Mixed*. All the best varieties mixed50

CHOROZEMA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosææ*.

A splendid profuse-flowering genus of shrubs, whose rich-colored blossoms and graceful habits render them remarkably effective objects for conservatory or greenhouse decoration; succeed best in sandy peat and loam. Greenhouse shrubs.

- 245** *Chorozema, Mixed*. Including several fine varieties25



CHINESE PRIMROSE.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

The following are the tall, double-flowered annual Chrysanthemums, which, when well grown, are amongst the most showy and effective of summer-flowering border-plants. They are also very effective in large pots for placing about terraces. The dwarf kinds make showy bedding plants.

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| 246 | <i>Chrysanthemum, Double-White.</i> | Extra fine hardy annual; from Sicily. | 2 ft. | \$.05 |
| 247 | — — <i>Quilled.</i> | Extra fine | | .05 |
| 248 | — — Yellow; | extra fine hardy annual; from Sicily. | 2 feet | .05 |
| 249 | — — <i>Tricolor.</i> | Yellow and white; very showy; from Barbary. | 1 foot | .05 |
| 250 | — — <i>Burridgeanum.</i> | Crimson, with white centre; extra fine hardy annual; from Barbary. | 1 foot | .10 |
| 251 | — — <i>Venustum.</i> | White, with crimson centre; fine hardy annual; from Barbary | | .10 |
| 252 | — — <i>Mixed.</i> | The above varieties mixed | | .10 |

The *Chrysanthemum Indicum* and *Inicum Nanum* are well-known varieties, so extensively grown for late fall flowers. No garden should be without them. The seed we offer has been saved from the very finest new varieties, and will give a good proportion of double flowers.

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| 253 | <i>Chrysanthemum Indicum.</i> | Tall, double, extra fine half-hardy perennial; from China. 3 feet | .25 |
| 254 | — — <i>Nanum, Double-mixed</i> | (Dwarf Pompones.) Half-hardy perennial; from China. 1 foot | .25 |

CIMICIFUGA. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

- 255 *Cimicifuga Americana.*** Fine, hardy herbaceous plant, with elegant tall spikes of white flowers. 5 feet 10

CINERARIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

A well-known favorite free-flowering plant, which may be had in splendid bloom through the greater portion of the year, and, from the richness and diversity of its colors, is one of the most valuable of our early spring flowers. Succeeds best in a light, rich, free, and open soil. Half-hardy perennial.

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| 256 | <i>Cineraria Fine-mixed.</i> | 1½ feet | .25 |
| 257 | — <i>Extra Fine-mixed.</i> | Saved from the choicest named flowers. 1½ feet | .50 |
| 258 | — <i>New Dwarf.</i> | Saved from the finest named flowers | .25 |
| 259 | — <i>Maritima.</i> | Silvery foliage, beautifully cut; an admirable bedding plant, and forms a fine contrast to Perilla Nankinensis. 1½ feet | .10 |

CLEMATIS. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

A handsome class of climbers, very desirable for growing against a wall or trellis. Seeds of this tribe require some time to germinate. Hardy perennials.

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| 260 | <i>Clematis Flammula</i> . | White; very fragrant. | 25 feet | .10 |
| 261 | — <i>Paniculata</i> . | White. | 10 feet | .10 |
| 262 | <i>Cirrhusa</i> . | A new variety, perfectly hardy; a very rapid climber, literally covering itself with large bunches of white sweet-scented flowers. | 25 feet | .25 |
| 263 | — <i>Crispa</i> . | Light-blue, well-shaped flowers | | .10 |
| 264 | <i>Virginica</i> (Traveler's Joy). | White | | .10 |

CLARKIA. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.

A beautiful tribe or favorite plants, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances; and when planted in a rich soil, and properly attended to, they rank amongst the most effective of bedding-plants. Some of the new varieties are very good for pots, as well as the garden. Hardy annuals.

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| 265 | <i>Clarkia Elegans.</i> | Rosy-purple. | 1½ feet | . | . | . | . | . | . | .05 |
| 266 | — <i>Rosea.</i> | A light rose-color. | 1½ feet | . | . | . | . | . | . | .05 |
| 267 | — <i>Rosea Plena.</i> | A fine double rose-flowering variety. | 1½ feet | . | . | . | . | . | . | .05 |
| 268 | — <i>Pulchella Grandiflora.</i> | Deep-rose. | 1½ feet | . | . | . | . | . | . | .05 |
| 269 | — — <i>Alba.</i> | Pure white; fine | | . | . | . | . | . | . | .05 |
| 270 | — — <i>Flore Pleno.</i> | Rich magenta flower; double; a very important addition to the many pretty varieties of the genus. | 1½ feet | . | . | . | . | . | . | .10 |
| 271 | — — <i>Marginata.</i> | Rosy-crimson, edged with pure white. | 1½ feet | . | . | . | . | . | . | .10 |



CLARKIA INTEGRIFLORAL.

NO.			PRICE
272	<i>Clarkia Alba Integripetala</i>	(whole-petaled.) Rosy-crimson flowers; large and very handsome. 1½ feet	\$.10
273	— <i>Pulcherrima</i> .	Rose-violet; very beautiful color. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
274	— <i>Tom Thumb</i> .	Rose-purple; dwarf, and of bushy habit; very fine for pots. Three-quarters foot . . . . .	.10
275	— <i>Mixed</i> .	Good; mixed . . . . .	.05

CLARY (SALVIA.) NAT. ORD., *Labiatae*.

276	<i>Clary, Mixed</i> .	Purple and red topped ornamental foliage; fine for mixed borders. Hardy annuals05
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CLEOME. NAT. ORD., *Capparidaceae*.

277	<i>Cleome Grandiflora Rosea</i> .	Purplish-rose flowers, in large spikes; very free-flowering. 3 feet05
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CLIANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosae*.

A genus of magnificent free-flowering greenhouse shrubs, with elegant foliage and brilliantly colored, singularly shaped flowers, which are produced in clusters, and have

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PRICE

a splendid effect. *Clianthus Magnificus* and *Clianthus Puniceus* blossom freely out of doors in summer, against a trellis or south wall; *Clianthus Dampieri* succeeds best planted in the border of a greenhouse, and is one of the most magnificent plants of recent introduction; seeds sown in spring flower the first year; succeeds best in sandy peat or loam. Greenhouse shrubs.

278 *Clianthus Dampierii*. Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower. One of the most magnificent flowers in cultivation. Very rare . 3.50

[illegible]

CLINTONIA. NAT. ORD., *Labellaceae*.

A pretty little plant, of neat, compact growth, with flowers resembling the Lobelia, and exceedingly beautiful; produces a fine effect in rustic baskets, rock-work, vases, boxes, or as an edging; succeeds best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual.

280	<i>Clintonia Elegans.</i>	Light-blue; from Columbia.	Half foot05
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281 — *Pulchella*. Blue, yellow, and white; dwarf; and very pretty; from Columbia.

[illegible]

282 — *Atropurpurea Grandiflora*. Violet-purple; centre yellow, margined with

white; from Columbia. Quarter foot10
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283 — *Azurea Grandiflora*. Azure, blue, yellow, and white centre. Half foot . . .25

COBÆA. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ.*

284 *Cobæa Scandens*. A rapid-growing climbing plant, with large purple bell-shaped flowers, finely adapted for bedding out in summer; seeds should be sown early to secure well-established plants by the time the season arrives for planting out.

Tender perennial.	20 feet	.10
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COCKSCOMB. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

Highly ornamental, curious-looking flowers, for decoration of the flower-house, drawing-room, and garden; all the varieties are remarkably attractive, producing a fine effect when grown in pots and mixed with other plants, either on the stage of a greenhouse, or planted in some warm situation out of doors. The following sorts have been saved from combs remarkable for their size and symmetry. Half-hardy annuals.

[illegible]

286 — *Dwarf Crimson*. Brilliant and large; saved from a prize collection.

[illegible]

287 — — <i>Yellow.</i> Same as above, except color10
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288 — New Giant. Very large, brilliant-red rose; beautiful rose-dwarf. Three-

[illegible]

289 — *Spicata Rosea*. Silvery-white and rose. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet10

COLLINSIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

California annuals of great beauty, remarkably attractive in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons. Hardy annuals.

290 Collinsia Bicolor. Purple and white; beautiful; from Canada. 1 foot.05

291 — <i>Alba</i> .	White; a charming variety.	1 foot05
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292 — *Atrorubens*. Red, purple, and white; pretty; from California. 1 foot05

293 — *Grandiflora*. Blue, white, a lilac; beautiful; from Columbia05

294 — *Multicolor*. Crimson, lilac, and white. 1 foot05

295 — Marmorata. White and rose, marbled. 1 foot05

COLLOMIA. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceae*.

296 *Collomia Scarlet.* Flowers in clusters; from Chili. 1½ feet05

297 — *Grandiflora*. Saffron color; from North America. 1½ feet05

COMMELINA. NAT. ORD., *Commelinaceae*.

Very pretty free-flowering tuberous-rooted plants, with rich blue flowers, succeeding in any rich soil. Half-hardy perennial, but flowering the first year.

298 *Commetina Cælestis.* Sky-blue; Mexico. 1½ feet05

299	<i>Alba</i> .	White; extremely beautiful; from Mexico.	1½ feet05
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300 Variegata. Blue and white, striped10

CONVOLVULUS. NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

A beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy class of plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich-colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned or mixed beds. Half-hardy annuals.

301	<i>Convolvulus Minor Tricolor.</i>	Rich violet-purple, with white centre; trailer	\$.05
302	— <i>Splendens.</i>	Rich violet; white centre	.05
303	— <i>Striped.</i>	Blue; beautifully striped with white; trailer	.05
304	— <i>Alba.</i>	White; beautiful trailer	.05
305	— <i>Good Mixed.</i>		.05
306	— <i>Flora Pleno.</i>	A new double variety; from France	.10
307	— <i>Monstrosus.</i>	Deep violet-purple; extremely large and handsome trailer	.10
308	— <i>Subcæruleus.</i>	Dove-color; trailer; very pretty; from Levant	.10
309	— <i>Cantabricus Stellatus.</i>	Flower of a beautiful pink, with pure white double star in the centre, and are produced in the greatest profusion. It forms a splendid bedding plant, and is extremely elegant in hanging-baskets	.25
310	— <i>Mauritanicus.</i>	A beautiful creeper, with silvery foliage and lovely blue flowers; fine for hanging-baskets and rock-work	.25
311	— <i>Mixed.</i>	Good assortment of colors	.05
312	— <i>Extra Mixed.</i>	All the finest varieties	.25

CONVOLVULUS (MAJOR.) NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

(See Morning Glory.)

COLUMBINE. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

Columbine in varieties. (See Aquilegia.)

COSMANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

A neat little plant, with prettily fringed flowers of a somewhat spreading habit.

313	<i>Cosmanthus Fimbriatus.</i>	Lilac and white. Hardy annual; from North America. 1 foot	.05
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COSMIDIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

314	<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum.</i>	An elegant annual; grows about two feet high, with beautiful Coreopsis-like flowers, with remarkable rich crimson, brown centre, and golden-orange, yellow border. Admirably adapted for brilliant-colored groups or marginal lines	.10
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COSMEA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

315	<i>Cosmea Grandiflora.</i>	A hardy annual, with large lilac flowers of Dahlia form. 2 feet	.05
316	— <i>Atropurpurea.</i>	Purplish crimson. 2 feet	.05

COIX. NAT. ORD., *Graminaceæ*.

317	<i>Coix Lachryma</i> (Job's Tears.)	A very curious ornamental grass, having seeds which have the appearance of large tears; from East Indies	.05
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COWSLIP. NAT. ORD., *Primulaceæ*.

Favorite, early, free-flowering plants, which should be extensively grown for filling the beds and borders of spring flower-gardens. Hardy perennial.

318	<i>Cowslip, New Giant.</i>	Mixed; very large. Three-quarters foot	.10
319	— <i>Fine mixed.</i>	From Britain. Three-quarters foot	.05

CUCUMIS (ORNAMENTAL CUCUMBER.) NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitaceæ*.

A most interesting tribe of plants, remarkable for luxuriance and rapidity of growth, which, if the soil be rich, is truly marvelous. Treat the same as the cucumber, and train against a wall or trellis, or in any way that may be desired. *Cucumis Flexuosus*, commonly known as the Snake Cucumber, is most singularly interesting in its fruit. Half-hardy annuals.

320	<i>Cucumis Acutangulus.</i>	Curious forms	.10
321	— <i>Aradae.</i>	Fruit small, growing in pairs; yellow	.10
322	— <i>Dipsacus.</i>	Pale-yellow; Teasle-like; fine	.10
323	— <i>Flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber.)	Very peculiar, growing three feet long	.10

NO.		PRICE
324	<i>Cucumis Melochito</i> . Variegated; brown and yellow	\$.10
325	— <i>Meduliferus</i> . Scarlet and thorny . . . . .	.10
326	— <i>Mixed</i> . The above mixed . . . . .	.10

CUCURBITA (ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.) NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitaceæ*.

The tribe of Cucurbita or Gourds are well known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and being, like the Cucumis, of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering trellis-work of arbors, etc., the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage.

327	<i>Cucurbita Digitata</i> . A rapid grower, with fine-cut foliage marbled with white. The fruits are a beautiful dark-green striped with white. A splendid variety . . . . .	.25
328	— <i>Leucantha Longissima</i> . A curious variety, from four to six feet long . . . . .	.10
329	— <i>Melopepo Variegata</i> . A small variety; green and yellow . . . . .	.10
330	— <i>Mazima</i> . Green and yellow . . . . .	.10
331	— <i>Powder-horn</i> . Powder-horn-shaped . . . . .	.10
332	— <i>Mixed</i> . Above varieties mixed . . . . .	.10

(For other varieties, see Gourds.)

CUPHEA. NAT. ORD., *Lythraceæ*.

A highly ornamental and exceedingly beautiful genus of profuse-blooming plants, equally valuable for the ornamentation of the flower-house, drawing-room, and flower-garden. If sown early, they can be used for bedding-plants the first year.

333	<i>Cuphea Galcottiana</i> . A new species, with flowers nearly black; remarkable . . . . .	.25
334	— <i>Platycentra</i> . Well-known variety; flowers scarlet, black, and white; fine for pot-culture . . . . .	.10
335	— <i>Strygulosa</i> (coarse-haired.) Scarlet and yellow . . . . .	.10
336	— <i>Sileneoides</i> . Dark crimson-brown; a fine variety. Half-hardy annual . . . . .	.10
337	— <i>Zimapani</i> . A new variety, with large violet-red flowers . . . . .	.25

CYCLANTHERA. NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Curious bird-shaped gourds, of a very ornamental character; rapid climbers; thrives in any rich soil in a warm situation. Very desirable for covering arbors, trellis-work, etc. Half-hardy annuals.

338	<i>Cyclanthera Explodens</i> . An elegant new climber, as hardy and as fast a grower as the <i>Cyclanthera Pedata</i> , with handsome foliage, and pretty, oval-shaped fruits, exploding with a loud noise when ripe, and thus distributing their seeds . . . . .	.25
339	<i>Pedata</i> . Graceful slender-habited climbing plants, with pendant branches of elegant balloon-like seed-pods; a novel plant, of easy culture. 15 feet . . . . .	.10

CYPRESS VINE (IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.) NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

340	<i>Cypress Vine, Scarlet</i> . A tender, climbing annual, with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers; seed should not be planted in open ground before the last of May or first of June. 15 feet . . . . .	.05
341	— <i>White</i> . Variety of the preceding . . . . .	.05
342	— <i>Rosea</i> . Rose-color . . . . .	.05

DAHLIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A noble autumn-flowering plant. The seed offered by us has been saved from one of the best prize collections. Half-hardy perennial.

343	<i>Dahlias, Good Mixed</i> . A fine assortment of colors . . . . .	.10
344	— <i>Extra Fine</i> . Saved from a choice prize collection . . . . .	.25
345	— <i>Liliputian</i> . Dwarf variety; beautiful . . . . .	.25

DAISY. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

(See *Bellis Perennis*.)

DATURA. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

A tribe of highly ornamental plants, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers of the most attractive character, and succeeding in most any rich soil. The roots may be preserved in and through the winter in a dry cellar. Half-hardy perennials.

No.

PRICE

- 346 *Datura, Wright's, or Meteloides* (*Datura Wrightii*.)** A beautiful plant, producing flowers which are of extraordinary size, pure white at the centre, and passing imperceptibly to a lilac-blue at the border. The roots can be taken up in the autumn, and preserved through the winter, in the same manner, as the *Dahlia*. 2 to 3 feet \$.10

DELPHINIUM. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

A highly ornamental genus of splendid profuse-flowering plants, of an unusually high decorative character. When planted in large beds or groups, their gorgeous spikes of flowers, of almost endless shades, from pearl-white to the very richest and deepest blue, render them the most conspicuous and striking objects in the flower-garden or pleasure-ground. They delight in a deep, highly enriched soil. With the exception of *Delphinium Cardiopetalum*, they are all hardy perennials.

- 347 *Delphinium, Chinese*.** Finest mixed; one of the most desirable of the tribe. 2½ ft. .05
348 — *Cardiopetalum*. Deep-blue; heart-shaped. Hardy annual; from Pyrenees. 1 foot05
349 — *Celestinum Grandiflorum*. Celestial blue; long spikes: very handsome. 3 feet25
350 — *Elatum* (Bee Larkspur.) Blue. 3 feet05
351 — *Formosum*. New flowers; large color; exquisite blue, with white; will flower the first season from seeds; finest of the tribe. 2 feet10
352 — *Grandiflorum*. Dark-blue; fine10
353 — *Hybridum*. Fine mixed. 3 feet10
354 — *Intermedia*. Blue; a fine variety. 3 feet05
355 — *Iveryanum*. Deep-blue; extra. 3 feet10
356 — *Perfecta Plena*. Light-blue10
357 — *Punicea*. Reddish-purple. 3 feet25
358 — *Wheelerii*. Fine-blue. 3 feet10
359 — *Hendersonii*. Splendid, large blue flowers; extra fine. 2½ feet10
360 — *Atroroseum*. Dark-violet10

DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE.) NAT. ORD. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The *Digitalis* are too well known to need description. They are all useful and ornamental for general flower-garden purposes, and may be introduced into the shrubbery with fine effect, as their tall, spire-like spikes, crowned with their large thimble or bell-shaped flowers, will contrast finely with the green foliage of the shrubs. They are all hardy biennials, from three to four feet high.

- 361 *Digitalis, Good Mixed*.** A fine assortment of colors05
362 — *Extra Mixed*. All the newest kinds. 3 feet10
363 — *Grandiflora*. Large-flowered; yellow. 3 feet10
364 — *Purpurea*. Common purple variety. 3 feet05
365 — *Alba*. Pure white. 3 feet05
366 — *Ferruginea*. Brown. 2 feet10
367 — *Aurea*. Golden. 3 feet05
368 — *Lutea*. Yellow. 3 feet05
369 — *Gloxinoides*. New and beautiful gloxinia-shaped flowers; extra spotted. 3 ft. .10
370 — *Cantua*. White, tipped with black10
371 — *Hybrida*. Pink; new and fine10

DIDISCUS. NAT. ORD., *Umbelliferaæ*.

- 372 *Didiscus Cærulea*.** Blue; a distinct and elegant plant; from Australia. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot10

DIANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The *Carnation*, *Picotee*, *Pink*, and *Sweet William*, all "household words," belong to this genus. The Chinese varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive; while the recently introduced species, *Dianthus Heddewigii* and *Dianthus Laciniatus*, with their large and rich-colored flowers, three to four inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, are unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds and mixed borders.



DIANTHUS HEDDEBURGHII.

NO.		PRICE
373	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> . (See Carnation Pink)	\$.05
374	— <i>Barbatus</i> . (See Sweet William) . . . . .	.05
375	— <i>Atrorubens</i> . Dark-red; handsome; hardy biennial; flowers first year from seed. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
376	— <i>Chinensis</i> (Indian Pink). Mixed biennials of great beauty; blooms the first year from seed; perfectly hardy, and flowers strong the second year. The colors are exceedingly rich; crimson and darker shades of that color, approaching to black, are often combined in the same flower, with edgings of white, pink, and other colors. About one foot high, and of the easiest culture . . .	.05

NO.		PRICE
377	<i>Dianthus Chinensis, Fine Double, Mixed.</i> Selected from finest double flowers	\$.10
378	— — <i>Alba.</i> Double-white; very fine . . . . .	.10
379	— — <i>Marginata.</i> White and rose-striped . . . . .	.10
380	— — <i>Albus Pictus.</i> White-marbled, with rose; beautifully fringed. Hardy annual . . . . .	.10
381	— — <i>Heddewig's.</i> A most beautiful new variety. The whole plant is scarcely one foot high, and very bushy; whilst always thirty or forty flowers are at once in blossom. The flowers are very large, from two to three inches in diameter, of a most beautiful shape, and of a variety and brilliancy of colors quite unsurpassed in pinks, from white mottled with rose, and purplish-red, with dark centre, to velvety carmine crimson, dark blood-red, and mottled and shaded with maroon and velvety-black. Hardy annual . . . . .	.10
382	— — <i>Heddewig's, New Double.</i> A new variety of this splendid new Pink, having beautiful double flowers, instead of the single. Hardy annual . . . . .	.25
383	— — <i>Laciniatus.</i> A beautiful variety. The colors are pure white, flesh, rose, various shades of red, carmine, violet, purple, and rich maroon; some being selfs, others striped and spotted; all very delicately cut or fringed. Hardy annual . . . . .	.10
384	— — <i>Laciniatus, fl. pl.</i> A double variety of the preceding; very fine . . . . .	.25
385	— — <i>Imperialis, fl. pl.</i> Mixed; a fine double variety; annuals; from China . . . . .	.10
386	— — <i>Alba.</i> White; hardy perennial; from Britain . . . . .	.10
387	— — <i>Rubra.</i> Pink; very fine; hardy perennial . . . . .	.10
388	— — <i>Hispanicus.</i> Finest mixed; from Spain. Hardy annual . . . . .	.05
389	— — <i>Hybridus Corymbosus.</i> A beautiful new hybrid; large double flower . . . . .	.10
390	— — <i>Moschatus</i> (double garden-pink.) Finest double-mixed; hardy perennial . . . . .	.10
391	— — <i>Plumarius</i> (Pheasant-eye Pink. White or pink, with dark eye. The flowers are deeply fringed, or feathered; very fragrant. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.05
392	— — <i>Vitchii</i> (Veitch's Hybrid). Beautiful cluster of flowers; pure white, with crimson centre. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.10
393	— — <i>Dunnetti Superba.</i> A beautiful hybrid variety, with corymbs of very rich dark-crimson flowers. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
394	— — <i>Garnierianus</i> (Garnier's Pink). A beautiful upright-growing variety, flowering freely through the summer; mixed colors. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
395	— — <i>Guttatus.</i> Red and white; very dwarf; fine for edgings . . . . .	.10
396	— — <i>Incarnatus.</i> Rich crimson-scarlet . . . . .	.10

DODECATHEON (AMERICAN COWSLIP). NAT. ORD., *Primulacæ*.

397	<i>Dodecatheon Media.</i> A pretty little border-plant, with flowers similar to the Cyclamen; mixed; red and white. 1 foot25
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DOLICHOS (HYACINTH BEAN). NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

Beautiful climbing-plants; flowers in clusters; treatment much the same as the common bean. Tender annuals.

398	<i>Dolichos Lablab.</i> Purple; from East Indies . . . . .	.05
399	— — <i>Alba.</i> White; from East Indies . . . . .	.05
400	— — <i>Mixed.</i> The above varieties mixed . . . . .	.05
401	— — <i>Giganteus.</i> A hardy ornamental climber; from East Indies . . . . .	.10

DICTAMNUS (FRAXINELLÄ). NAT. ORD., *Rutacæ*.

A very fine hardy perennial. The leaves have a very pleasant smell, like lemon-peel, when rubbed. The seeds often remain in the ground several months before vegetating.

402	<i>Dictamnus Alba.</i> White; from south of Europe. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
403	— — <i>Rubra.</i> Crimson; from south of Europe. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

ECCREMOCARPUS. NAT. ORD., *Bignoniaceæ*.

(See Calampelis Scabra.)

EGG PLANT. NAT. ORD., *Solanacæ*.

(See Aubergine.)



CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

See page 22.

NO.

PRICE

ERYSIMUM. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

Very showy, free-flowering, handsome hardy annuals; very effective in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; succeed in any light, rich soil. Hardy annuals.

- 404 *Erysimum Arkansanum*. Sulphur-yellow; very handsome; from North America. 1½ feet . . . \$.10
 405 — *Barbarianum Variegatum*. Yellow foliage, prettily variegated. 1½ feet .10
 406 — *Peroffskianum*. Orange; very showy; from Palestine. 1½ feet05

ERICA (HEATH). NAT. ORD., *Ericaceae*.

A well-known genus of extremely beautiful and interesting plants, flowering most profusely, and especially effective from their compact, close habit of growth. Both the hardy and greenhouse varieties require a sandy peat.

- 407 *Ericas, Finest Mixed*. A choice selection; from Cape of Good Hope. 2 feet . . .25

ERYTHRINA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosae*.

A magnificent genus of half-hardy shrubs, with fine leaves, and beautiful, brilliant scarlet flowers, borne on spikes from one to one and a half feet long. They may be taken up in the fall, and kept in perfect preservation during the winter in a dry cellar, the roots covered with half dry earth; when taken up, the branches should be well cut back, say to within four inches of the previous year's growth. Plant them out in May, and they will flower beautifully three or four times in the course of the summer.

- 408 *Erythrina Corallodendron* (Coral-tree). Scarlet; from West Indies. 10 feet .25
 409 — *Hendersonii*. Scarlet. 4 feet25
 410 — *Laurifolia*. Scarlet; from South America. 4 feet25
 411 — *Crista Galli*. Scarlet; from Brazil. 10 feet25

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceae*.

Annual plants, with showy flowers; natives of California; on which account, the first species introduced was called the California Poppy; exceedingly profuse, blossoming from June until frost. Hardy annual.

- 412 *Eschscholtzia Californica*. Bright yellow, with rich orange centre; from California. 1 foot05
 412 — *Compacta*. Yellow and orange; from California. 1 foot05
 414 — *Crocea*. Deep orange; from California05
 415 — *Alba*. White; from California05
 416 — *Tenuifolia*. Primrose, with orange centre; very compact; from California. ½ foot05

EUCHARIDIUM. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceae*.

Exceedingly pretty; profuse-flowering, compact-growing plants, very effective for bedding, edging, or ribboning; succeeds in common garden soil. Hardy annuals.

- 417 *Eucharidium Grandiflorum*. Deep rose-shaded pink. 1 foot10
 418 — — *Album*. Pure white; beautiful10
 419 — — *Roseum*. Rose; very pretty10

ERAGROSTIS. NAT. ORD., *Gramineae*.

Ornamental grasses; suitable for winter bouquets.

- 420 *Eragrostis Elegans* (Love-grass). From south of Europe05
 421 — *Cylindrifolia*. From China05

ERIANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Gramineae*.

- 422 *Erianthus Ravennae*. This is a bold-looking, reed-like grass, from four to six feet high, with a fine foliage, resembling much in appearance the Pampas grass; rare. Half-hardy perennial; from south of Europe25

ELEUSINE. NAT. ORD., *Gramineae*.

Ornamental grasses; light and graceful.

- 423 *Eleusine Coracana*. From East Indies10
 424 — *Indicum*. From East Indies10

EUTOCA. NAT. ORD., *Hydrophyllaceae*.

Showy, free-flowering plants, suitable for beds or mixed borders; succeeds in any light, rich soil. Hardy annuals.

NO.		PRICE
425	<i>Eutoca Alba Stricta</i> . White, striped with blue. 1 foot	\$.10
426	— <i>Multiflora</i> . Lavender. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
427	— <i>Ortiesiana</i> . Quite new; from Mexico; flower light, and dark lilac, with white . . . . .	.25
428	— <i>Wrangeliana</i> . Lilac; pretty . . . . .	.05

EUCNIDE. NAT. ORD., *Loasaceæ*.

A charming golden-blossomed plant; alike effective and showy in mixed borders or grown in pots for conservatory decoration. Succeeds in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual.

429	<i>Eucnide Bartonoides</i> . Primrose; from Mexico10
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EUPATORIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A pretty class of herbaceous plants, with bunches of showy flowers. Hardy perennials.

430	<i>Eupatorium Argeratoides</i> . White; fine for border . . . . .	.10
431	— <i>Fraserii</i> . White; from Carolina. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
432	— <i>Corymbosum</i> . Blue; from Europe. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
433	— <i>Aromatica</i> . White; large heads. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
434	— <i>Superbum</i> . White; new species; fine. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

ETERNAL FLOWERS. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

(See *Helichrysum* and *Xeranthemum*.)

EUPHORBIA. NAT. ORD., *Euphorbiaceæ*.

435	<i>Euphorbia Variegata</i> . A very pretty variegated foliage plant. Tender annual05
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FENZLIA. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ*.

A splendid, profuse-blooming, neat little plant of dwarf growth, very effective in small beds, vases, or rustic baskets or boxes for conservatory or window decoration; remains in flower the whole summer; thrives best in a light, rich soil, and requires to be well supplied with moisture.

436	<i>Fenzlia Dianthiflora</i> . Rosy-lilac, crimson centre, with yellow anthers; hardy annual; from California. 1½ feet25
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FERNS. NAT. ORD., *Polypodiaceæ*.

This graceful and magnificent tribe is too well known and highly appreciated to need description. From the seeds we offer, the amateur has the certainty of raising many elegant and graceful varieties. Delights in peaty, sandy soil.

437	<i>Ferns Adiantums</i> . Fine mixed . . . . .	.25
438	— <i>Pteris Argylea</i> . Beautifully variegated with silver . . . . .	.25
439	— — <i>Golden and Silver</i> . Finest mixed . . . . .	.25
440	— <i>Mixed</i> . Choicest greenhouse and stove varieties . . . . .	.25

FABIANIA. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

A handsome Erica-like greenhouse shrub, a profuse bloomer, and of the easiest culture. Thrives best in sandy peat.

441	<i>Fabiania Imbricata</i> . White; from Chili. 2 feet25
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FEVERFEW (*Pyrethrum*.) NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamented plants, producing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubby borders. Succeeds in any rich soil.

442	<i>Feverfew, Double White</i> . A beautiful bedding plant, blooming all the season; half-hardy. 1 foot10
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FLOS ADONIS. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

443	<i>Flos Adonis</i> . Handsome foliage, with blood-red flowers; very pretty. Hardy annual05
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FORGET-ME-NOT. NAT. ORD., *Boraginaceæ*.

(See *Myosotis*.)

FRAXINELLA. NAT. ORD., *Rutaceæ*.

(See *Dictamnus*.)

NO.

PRICE

FOXCLOVE. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.(See *Digitalis*.)**FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.** NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

- 444 French Honeysuckle** (*Hedysarum*) *Mixed*. A fine border-plant; red and white mixed; from Italy. Hardy perennial. 3 feet \$0.05

FUCHSIA. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.

These beautiful plants are natives of South America, and have, until lately, been treated as greenhouse plants; but the greater number are now considered among the more ornamental of our hardy exotics; they grow freely in the open ground, and enliven our flower-gardens during the whole summer with their beautiful flowers. Half-hardy perennials.

- 445 Fuchsia.** From named varieties; superb50
446 — Good Mixed. Including many fine varieties25

FUNKIA (DAY LILY.) NAT. ORD., *Liliaceæ*.

- 447 Funkia Cœrulea.** Very showy hardy border-plant, with blue flower. 1½ feet . .10
448 — Liliastrum. Lilac-variegated foliage. 1½ feet10
449 — Sieboldii. Light-blue; fine. 1½ feet10

GAILLARDIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Showy and universally admired plants, and among the *gayest* ornaments of summer flowering annuals; of the easiest culture. Will thrive in almost any garden-soil or situation, and fine for masses. Hardy annual.

- 450 Gaillardia Picta** (painted.) Orange, red, and yellow; fine. 1 foot05
451 — Alba Marginata. White-edged; fine05
452 — Picta Coccinea. Scarlet; very showy10
453 — Grandiflora Hybrida. Rich crimson and yellow flowers; very large . .10
454 — Richardsonii. Orange, with brown centre; very fine. 1½ feet10
455 — Wellsiana. Yellow and red; fine. 1½ feet10
456 — Mixed. The above varieties mixed10

GAURA. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.

A plant of light and graceful habit, with spikes of white and red-tinted flowers; a profuse bloomer. Half-hardy annual.

- 457 Gaura Lindheimerii.** Very pretty. 2 feet10

GALEGA (GOAT'S RUE.) NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

Very pretty pea-shaped flower; of easy culture. Hardy perennial.

- 458 Galega Lilacina.** Fine lilac. 2 feet10
459 — Orientalis. White. 2½ feet10
460 — Officinalis. White. 3 feet10

GARDOQUIA. NAT. ORD., *Labiataæ*.

A pretty dwarf-growing plant, continuing in bloom for several months; well cultivating on account of its large, showy flowers. Hardy perennial.

- 461 Gardoquia Betonicoides.** Pink; from Mexico. 3 feet10

GERANIUM (PELARGONIUM.) NAT. ORD., *Gerantaceæ*.

There are few plants more easily grown, or that better repay the care of the cultivator, than geraniums, or, as they are more properly called, pelargoniums. The seeds we offer are selected with great care from some of the finest collections in Europe, and may be depended upon as being the finest in every respect. Half-hardy perennials.

- 462 Geranium, Good Mixed**10
463 — Finest Mixed. Saved from the finest fancy varieties25
464 — French Hybrids (Odiers.) New spotted varieties; very fine25
465 — Scarlet. Very fine for bedding and pot-culture10
466 — Mixed. Saved from a named collection of scarlet, salmon, rose, and white flowering varieties25

GESNERA. NAT. ORD., *Gesneraceæ*.

Showy hothouse plants, generally with scarlet flowers; they require a light, rich soil. Perennial bulbs.

NO.

PRICE

467 *Gesnera, Finest Mixed.* A fine collection, embracing an assortment of colors \$0.25

CEUM. NAT. ORD., *Rosaceæ*.

Very showy, long-blooming, hardy plants; succeed best in a sandy loam. Hardy perennial.

- 468 *Geum Coccineum.*** Scarlet; from Chill. 2 feet10
469 — — *Superbum.* Scarlet; a fine variety; from Chili. 2 feet10
470 — *Grandiflora.* A fine, large-flowered variety10
471 — *Macrophyllum.* A fine new variety10

GENTIANA. NAT. ORD., *Gentianaceæ*.

Very useful perennials. *Gentiana Acaulis*, which has large, deep-blue gloxinia-shaped flowers, if grown in deep, rich loam, makes a splendid edging in early summer; all the small kinds make interesting rock-plants.

- 472 *Gentiana Acaulis.*** Beautiful blue; from Wales. One-quarter foot05
473 — *Asclepiadea* (*swallow-wort*.) Blue; fine; from Australia. One-quarter foot .05
474 *Cruciata.* Dark-blue; flowers in cluster05
475 — *Mixed.* Above varieties mixed10

GAZANIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Amongst the most effective of bedding plants; its brilliantly colored and strikingly marked flowers are produced in great abundance, and are very effective for beds or ribboning; very beautiful. Half-hardy perennial.

- 476 *Gazania Splendens.*** From Cape of Good Hope. 1 foot25

GILIA. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ*.

This is a very pleasing family of annuals; may be sown at any time, and will bloom in almost any situation. The flowers are disposed in panicles or clusters; and, from its neat growth, it is admirably adapted for culture either in masses or detached patches. The three-colored variety is the prettiest, and lasts the longest in bloom. Hardy annual.

- 477 *Gilia Achilleæfolia.*** Lilac; from California. 1½ feet10
478 — — *Alba.* A very fine variety, with pure white flowers10
479 — *California.* Pale-lilac. 1½ feet05
480 — *Capitata.* Sky-blue. Three-quarters foot05
481 — *Laciniata.* A distinct variety, blooming in the corymbose form; blue. Three-quarters foot25
482 — *Tricolor.* Yellow eye, surrounded by a purple ring bordered by pale-blue. 1 ft. .05
483 — *Rosea.* Flowers, rosy-tinted. Three-quarters foot05

GLOBE AMARANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

The Globes are well known, and much admired for their ornamental effect in the garden, and are highly prized for their heads of flowers, which, if gathered before they are too far advanced, will retain their beauty for several years. The seeds are rather slow to vegetate in the open ground, the orange in particular, which seldom starts without bottom heat, and then very reluctantly. Tender annual.

- 484 *Globe Amaranthus* (*Gomphrena*.)** Crimson; fine. 2 feet05
485 — — *Variegated.* From India. 2 feet05
486 — — *White.* From India. 2 feet05
487 — — *Orange* (*Hoveyi*.) From New Mexico. 2 feet05
488 — — *Flesh-color.* From India. 2 feet05

GNAPHALUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Fine everlasting flowers, useful for making dry bouquets; will grow in any common garden soil. Half-hardy annual.

- 489 *Gnaphalium Fetidum.*** Yellow. 2 feet10

GODETIA. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.

All the varieties of *Godetia* are well worth growing, and indeed no garden can be said to be complete without them: their profuseness of bloom and delicate tints of color have long rendered them universal favorites.

- 490 *Godetia Alba.*** Pure white. 1½ feet05
491 — *Bifrons.* Rose-lilac, blotched with carmine05
492 — *Insignis.* Red lilac-purple blotches05

NO.		PRICE
493	<i>Godetia Lindleyana</i> . Peach-lilac; carmine centre	\$0.05
494	— <i>Rubicunda</i> . Rosy-lilac, with ruby centre . . . . .	.05
495	— <i>Splendens</i> . This is a very fine variety, differing from the preceding; larger, brighter color . . . . .	.25
496	— <i>The Bride</i> . Cup-shaped blossom of pure white, with a broad and bril- liant crimson ring at base of corolla . . . . .	.25
497	— <i>Mixed</i> . The above mixed; choice . . . . .	.25
498	— <i>Mixed</i> . Fine mixed . . . . .	.05

GOURDS. NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitaceæ*.

The tribe of Gourds is known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and, being of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering the trellis-work of arbors, etc.; the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage. Tender annual.

499	<i>Gourds, Bottle</i> . A very useful variety . . . . .	.05
500	— <i>Pear-shaped</i> . Two-colored . . . . .	.05
501	— <i>Apple-striped</i> . Very ornamental . . . . .	.10
502	— <i>Egg-shaped</i> . Resembling an egg . . . . .	.10
503	— <i>Hercules' Club</i> . Club-shaped; curious . . . . .	.10
504	— <i>Long-fruited</i> . Some very fine ones . . . . .	.10
505	— <i>Powder-horn</i> . . . . .	.10
506	— <i>Orange</i> . In the form of an orange . . . . .	.10
507	— <i>Mixed</i> . The above mixed . . . . .	.10

GRAMMANTHES. NAT. ORD., *Crassulaceæ*.

A charming, profuse-flowering class of miniature plants, with beautiful star-shaped flowers, delighting in warm, sunny situations, and especially effective in rock-work, rustic-baskets, or edging. Half-hardy annual.

508	<i>Grammanthes Gentianoides</i> . Rich orange-scarlet; from Cape of Good Hope. Quarter foot . . . . .	.25
509	<i>Cinnabarina</i> . Crimson-scarlet. Quarter foot . . . . .	.25
510	<i>Lutea</i> . Yellow. Quarter foot . . . . .	.25

GRANCEA. NAT. ORD., *Graminaceæ*.

511	<i>Grangea Maderaspatana</i> . A beautiful variety of ornamental grass. 1 foot . .	.10
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GYPHOPHILA. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A pretty, free-flowering, elegant little plant, best adapted for rustic work and edging; succeeding in any garden soil.

512	<i>Gypsophila Elegant</i> (<i>Gypsophila Elegans</i>). Small, starry, purple and white flowers. Hardy annual. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
513	— <i>Rose-colored</i> . A variety of the preceding, with rose-colored flowers. Hardy annual. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
514	— <i>Muralis</i> . Beautiful dwarf plant, neat and pretty, with small flowers, which completely cover the plant. Hardy annual. Half foot . . . . .	.10
515	<i>Paniculata</i> . White, in large panicles. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.10
516	<i>Rockyana</i> . Hardy perennial. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
517	<i>Saxifraga</i> . Hardy perennial. Half foot . . . . .	.10
518	— <i>Steveni</i> . White; in corymbs; fine for bouquets. Hardy perennial. 2 feet . .	.10

HEARTSEASE. NAT. ORD., *Violaceæ*.

(See Pansy.)

HAWKWEED. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

519	<i>Hawkweed, Golden</i> (<i>Crepis Barbata</i>). An old but beautiful annual, of the easiest culture; begins to bloom in July, and continues till frosts; covered with flowers, the rays of light yellow finely contrasted with the brilliant purple- brown centre. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
520	— <i>White</i> (<i>Crepis Alba</i>). A variety of the preceding, with white flowers, but of much less beauty. Hardy annual. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
521	— <i>Red</i> . From Italy. 1 foot . . . . .	.05

HELIOPHILA. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

Very useful, pretty little plants for small beds or edgings, flowering very profusely, and remaining a long time in beauty. Thrives in any light rich soil. Half-hardy annuals.

522	<i>Helioiphila Arabiodes</i> .	Bright-blue; very pretty for edging. Three-quarters ft.	\$0.05
523	— <i>Dissecta</i> .	Blue. Three-quarters foot . . . . .	.05
524	— <i>Trifida</i> .	Purple. Half foot . . . . .	.05
525	— <i>Cerulea Stricta</i> .	Bright. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
526	— <i>Mixed</i>	. . . . .	.10

HELIOTROPIMUM. NAT. ORD., *Boraginaceae*.

The Heliotrope is almost too well known to need recommendation. Its scent is delightful; well adapted for bedding or pot-culture. Seeds sown in spring make fine plants for summer decoration. Half-hardy perennial.

527	<i>Heliotropium, Fine Mixed</i>10
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HELIANTHUS (SUNFLOWER.) NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

A splendid genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth and the brilliancy and size of their noble flowers. Hardy annuals.

528	<i>Helianthus Argophyllus</i> .	Yellow foliage; silky white; from South America. 5 feet . . . . .	.10
529	— — <i>Striatiflorus, Fl. Pl.</i>	Flowers double; yellow, striped with chocolate-brown; fine; compact in their growth, with beautiful silvery foliage . . . . .	.10
530	— <i>Californicus, Fl. Pl.</i>	Very large and double; from California. 5 feet . . . . .	.10
531	— — <i>Nanus</i> .	Dwarf variety of preceding. 3 feet . . . . .	.05
532	— <i>Green-centred</i> .	New; fine yellow; very double, with conspicuous green centre; one of the finest. 4 feet . . . . .	.10
533	— <i>Macrophyllus Giganteus</i> (Giant Sunflower.)	A very large-growing variety, with only one flower; from Africa. 10 feet . . . . .	.10
534	— <i>Uniflorus</i> .	New; orange-color; said to be very fine . . . . .	.10
535	— — <i>Sulphurens</i> .	Sulphur-color . . . . .	.10

HELICHRYSUM (ETERNAL FLOWERS.) NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

The Helichrysum are very ornamental in the garden, and much admired on account of the beauty of the flower when dried, which, if gathered when they first open, and carefully dried, will retain their form and color for years. They are highly prized for winter mantle-bouquets and ornaments for vases. Hardy annuals; from New Holland.

536	<i>Helichrysum Atrosanguineum Nanum</i> .	A new dwarf variety; deep-crimson; very free-flowering. 1½ feet . . . . .	.25
537	— <i>Atrococcineum Nanum</i> .	Very dwarf; dark-scarlet; very fine. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
538	— <i>Borussorum Rex</i> .	New; white variety; very free-flowering . . . . .	.25
539	— <i>Brachyrhynchum</i> .	Yellow; fine. 4 feet . . . . .	.10
540	— <i>Bracteatum</i> .	Yellow . . . . .	.05
541	— — <i>Album</i> .	White . . . . .	.05
542	— — <i>Nanum</i> .	Yellow dwarf . . . . .	.10
543	— <i>Compositum Maximum</i> .	One of the finest of the class; flowers very double, and a large variety of colors mixed . . . . .	.10
544	— <i>Monstrosum Alba, Fl. Pl.</i>	White; large and handsome . . . . .	.10
545	— — <i>Brunenun, Fl. Pl.</i>	Fine orange-scarlet and dark-reddish-brown . . . . .	.10
546	— — <i>Luteum, Fl. Pl.</i>	Double, yellow . . . . .	.10
547	— — <i>Roseum</i> .	Double, rose . . . . .	.10
548	— — <i>Purpureum</i> .	Double, purple . . . . .	.10
549	— — <i>Mixed</i>	. . . . .	.10
550	— — <i>Nanum</i> .	Good mixture . . . . .	.10
551	— <i>Leucocephalum</i> .	A pretty white-flowered variety, forming a dwarf bush covered with silvery-white flowers; from Australia . . . . .	.10
552	— <i>Argenteum</i> .	A greenhouse variety . . . . .	.25
553	— <i>Maritimum</i> .	A greenhouse variety . . . . .	.25
554	— <i>Proliferum</i> .	A greenhouse variety . . . . .	.25
555	— <i>Stahelina</i> .	White; a greenhouse variety . . . . .	.25

NO.

PRICE

HERACLEUM. NAT. ORD., *Umbelliferae*.

- 556 *Heracleum Giganteum*.** A gigantic-growing biennial plant, with large umbelliferous flower; adapted for wide border. 8 feet \$0.10

HELIPTERUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

- 557 *Helipterym Sanfordi*.** Pretty dwarf-tufted everlasting, with small neat foliage, and large globular clusters of bright golden-yellow flowers. As it grows luxuriantly in the open border, and the flowers are excellent for winter bouquets, it is a very valuable acquisition; from Australia10

HEMEROCALLIS (DAY-LILY.) NAT. ORD., *Liliaceae*.

- 558 *Hemerocallis Cæruleus*.** Blue; a fine border-plant10

HIBISCUS. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceae*.

One of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy tribe of plants cultivated. Whether the hardy sorts be planted in mixed or shrubbery border, or the more tender varieties be grown for in-doors decoration, they are all alike characterized by the size and varied beautiful colors of their flowers.

- 559 *Hibiscus Africanus*.** Cream-color; rich-brown centre. Hardy annual. 1½ feet .05
560 — *Cameronii*. Striped rose; from Madagascar. Greenhouse shrub. 4 feet .25
561 — *Coccineus Speciosus*. Scarlet; superb. Greenhouse shrub. 3 feet .25
562 — *Harrisonii*. Yellow. 3 feet10
563 — *Liliflorus*. Scarlet; lily-flowered. 3 feet10
564 — *Tricolor*. Fine shrubby species; from Japan. 6 feet10
565 — *Trionum*. Straw-color; dark-brown centre. Hardy annual. 1 foot . . .05
566 — *Palustris*. Hardy perennial, with large pink flowers. 3 feet10

HONESTY (SATIN-FLOWER.) NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

- 567 *Honesty* (*Lunaria Biennis*.)** An old plant, but singularly interesting from the transparent, silvery-like tissue or coats of the seed-vessels in their dry, matured state, through which the fruit is conspicuously seen, and retaining the same picturesque effect for any length of time; well adapted, in a cut state, for grouping with everlasting flowers, etc. 2 feet05

HORDEUM. NAT. ORD., *Gramineae*.

- 568 *Hordeum Jubatum*.** A fine new ornamental grass10

HUMEA. NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

- 569 *Humea Elegans*.** One of the most beautiful of all plants for decorations in gardens and pleasure-grounds; in appearance resembling a light, graceful, drooping pyramid of innumerable ruby-red, grass-like florets, rising at first in erect panicles from four to eight feet in height, and gradually assuming its exquisitely beautiful outline of growth. Blooms the second season through the summer and autumn months. Half-hardy biennial10

HUNNEMANNIA. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceae*.

An exceedingly beautiful herbaceous plant, with very pretty Tulip-shaped flowers. Grows in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

- 570 *Hunnemannia Fumariifolia*.** Fine yellow; from Mexico. 2 feet10

HYACINTH-BEANS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosae*.

(See *Dolichos*.)

HOLLYHOCK. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceae*.

The great improvement that has been made in this fine old flower within a few years has now placed it among the most popular flowers of the day; its stately growth and magnificent spikes of flowers being amongst the most attractive objects of the garden. It flowers the second and third year after sowing, and then dies, unless it is kept up by cuttings, or divisions of root. Seeds sown in January will produce plants which will flower the same year. Hardy perennial.

- 571 *Hollyhock Chinese Annual*.** Fine double; several beautiful colors; mixed. 2½ ft. .10
572 — *Mixed* (*Althea Rosea*.) Fine varieties. Seventy-five per cent of the plants may be expected to be double05

NO.		PRICE
573	<i>Hollyhock, Extra Fine Mixed.</i> Saved from the finest new English and Scottish named sorts	\$0.25
574	— <i>Splendid Collections.</i> See page of assortments.	

ICE-PLANT. NAT. ORD., *Ficoidiaceæ*.

A most singular, trailing plant, with thick fleshy leaves that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice; very ornamental for rock-work, or mixing with other plants in conservatory or flower-garden.

575	<i>Ice-Plant.</i> From Greece. Half-hardy annual05
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IMPATIENS. NAT. ORD., *Balsaminaceæ*.

Handsome, showy border plants; succeeds in light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual.

576	<i>Impatiens Glanduligera.</i> Yellow and crimson; from East Indies10
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IBERIS. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

Profuse-blooming, pretty little plants, especially adapted for rookeries, old stumps, or rustic baskets. They come into flower amongst our earliest spring plants, and, for a long time, continue a dense mass of beauty; succeed in any garden soil. Hardy perennials.

577	<i>Iberis Candidissima.</i> New, beautiful; pure white. Half foot . . . . .	.05
578	— <i>Semperflorens.</i> Fine, white; from Sicily. Half foot . . . . .	.05
579	— <i>Umbellata.</i> Very fine. Half foot . . . . .	.05
580	— <i>Carnea.</i> Light-pink. Half foot . . . . .	.05
581	— <i>Tenoreana.</i> Blush. Half foot05

IRIS. NAT. ORD., *Iridaceæ*.

582	<i>Iris Anglica.</i> Fine mixed25
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IPOMEA (CONVOLVULUS). NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which, for the adornment of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for warm sheltered situations out of doors, are pre-eminently beautiful, many of them combining marvelously brilliant colors with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet-blue to the most delicate cerulean. All the varieties are splendid, and should be extensively cultivated. The perennial species are invaluable for greenhouse decoration. Tender annual.

583	<i>Ipomea, Bona Nox (Good-night).</i> White; from West Indies. From 10 to 15 ft. . . . .	.10
584	— <i>Coccinea (Star Ipomea.)</i> Fine scarlet . . . . .	.05
585	— <i>Burridge's (Morning Glory).</i> Fine variety, with large bright crimson flowers. 15 feet . . . . .	.05
586	— <i>Dickson's.</i> A splendid Morning Glory, with large blue flowers . . . . .	.05
587	— <i>Hederacea Superba Grandiflora.</i> A large sky-blue flower, elegantly bordered with pure white; exceedingly beautiful. 12 feet . . . . .	.25
588	— <i>Lilacina.</i> Delicate lilac, beautifully bordered with white. 12 feet . . . . .	.25
589	— <i>Atrorolacea.</i> Violet, bordered with pure white; superb. 10 feet . . . . .	.25
590	— <i>Limbata.</i> Rosy-violet, elegantly blotched with white. 10 to 15 feet . . . . .	.10
591	— <i>Elegantissima.</i> One of the finest of all the Ipomea; blue, with intense purple center in the form of a star, with pure white margin . . . . .	.25
592	— <i>Purpurea (Morning Glory).</i> Mixed . . . . .	.05
593	— <i>Nil.</i> Light-blue; fine. 10 feet . . . . .	.05
594	— <i>Rubro Cerulea.</i> Produces a profusion of very large azure-blue flowers, which, in its maturity, is one of the most lovely objects imaginable. 10 to 15 feet . . . . .	.25
595	— <i>Learii.</i> Magnificent mazarine-blue, shading to red. Greenhouse perennial. 10 to 12 feet . . . . .	.25
596	— <i>Tuberosa.</i> Pale yellow; from West Indies. Greenhouse perennial . . . . .	.25
597	— <i>Wildenovii.</i> Purple; from East Indies . . . . .	.25
598	— <i>Quamoclit.</i> (See Cypress-Vine) . . . . .	.05

IPOMOPSIS. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ*.

Remarkably handsome free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers; very effective for conservatory and out-door decoration; succeeds in light rich soil. Half-hardy biennial.



CANNA.

See page 22

NO.			PRICE
622	<i>Lathyrus Latifolius</i> .	Red; from England. 5 feet . . . . .	.05
623	— — <i>Albus</i> .	White. 5 feet . . . . .	.05
624	— — <i>Grandiflorus</i> .	Large-flowered. 5 feet . . . . .	.05

LAVENDULA (LAVENDER). NAT. ORD., *Labiatae*.

A genus of plants chiefly cultivated on account of the delicious fragrance of their flowers. They succeed in any garden soil. Hardy perennial.

625	<i>Lavendula Spica</i> .	Lilac; from Europe. 2 feet05
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LAVATERA. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

Very showy, profuse-blooming, handsome plants; exceedingly effective when used as a background to other plants. Hardy annuals.

626	<i>Lavatera Rosea</i> .	Rose-color; fine. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
627	— <i>Alba</i> .	White; fine. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

LEPTOSIPHON. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ*.

A charming tribe of the most beautiful of our hardy annuals. Nearly allied to the Gilia, and requiring the same treatment.

628	<i>Leptosiphon Androsaceus</i> .	Mixed; from California . . . . .	.05
629	— <i>Aureus</i> .	Golden-yellow; from California. Half foot . . . . .	.10
630	— <i>Luteus</i> .	Primrose; orange centre. Half foot . . . . .	.10
631	— <i>Densiflora</i> .	Rosy-lilac; from California. Half foot . . . . .	.05
632	— <i>Alba</i> .	White; from California. Half foot . . . . .	.10
633	— <i>Hybridus</i> .	New French Hybrids. This we consider the finest of them all, embracing all the colors, from dark-maroon, orange, lilac, purple, crimson, violet, golden-yellow, and white; of compact growth. One-third foot . . . . .	.25

LIATRIS. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A hardy perennial, found in many parts of the United States, growing in meadows and moist places.

634	<i>Liatris Spicata</i> .	Flowers bright-purple, on stems from three to five feet . . . . .	.10
635	— <i>Scariosa</i> (Gay Feather).	A showy variety, with purple flowers . . . . .	.10
636	— <i>Pumila</i> .	Purple; large-flowered . . . . .	.10
637	— <i>Graminifolia</i> .	Pink; in heads . . . . .	.10

LIMNANTHES. NAT. ORD., *Tropæolaceæ*.

Very beautiful, showy, profuse-blooming, dwarf-growing plants; slightly fragrant; particularly effective and valuable as edgings; succeeding in any soil or situation, but delighting most in a moist soil; from California. Hardy annuals.

638	<i>Limnanthes Douglassii</i> .	Pale-yellow, bordered with white. Half foot . . . . .	.05
639	— <i>Alba</i> .	White variety; fine. Half foot . . . . .	.05
640	— <i>Rosea</i> .	Rose-color. Half-foot . . . . .	.05
641	— <i>Sulphurea odorata</i> .	Sulphur-color; fragrant. 1 foot . . . . .	.10

LINARIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

A handsome free-flowering genus of snapdragon-like plants, remarkable for the beauty and variety of their colors; well adapted for and very effective in beds, or ribbons, rock-work, woodland-walks, etc. Succeeding in any garden soil. Hardy annual.

642	<i>Linaria Macroura</i> (Long-horned.)	Yellow; resembling, when in full bloom, a small compact bush of blossoms. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
643	— <i>Purpurea</i> .	Purple dwarf. Half foot . . . . .	.05
644	— <i>Carnea</i> .	Flesh-color. Half foot . . . . .	.10
645	— <i>Triornithophora</i> .	Red, purple, and yellow; one of the finest. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
646	— <i>Speciosa</i> .	Very showy; purple flowers. Half foot . . . . .	.10
647	— <i>Bipartita Splendida</i> .	New; rich purple; beautiful . . . . .	.10
648	— <i>Lutea</i> .	New; brilliant-yellow . . . . .	.10
649	— <i>Finest Mixed</i>.	. . . . .	.10

LINUM. NAT. ORD., *Linaceæ*.

A genus of the most beautiful free-flowering plants, amongst which stands, distinguished for its brilliant-colored flowers, *Linum Grandiflorum Coccineum*, being one of the handsomest, most effective and showy bedding-plants we have; for whilst its habit of growth is slender and delicate, it produces a profusion of beautiful saucer-shaped

NO.

PRICE

flowers, of a rich scarlet-crimson, with crimson-black centre. *Linum Flavum* is a well-known favorite; while *Linum Luteum Corymbiflorum* is distinguished for its bunches of beautiful straw-colored blossoms, and contrasts beautifully with *Linum Grandiflorum Coccineum*. The whole genus deserves general cultivation. Most of the varieties make nice pot-plants.

650	<i>Linum Grandiflorum Coccineum</i> . Brilliant scarlet, with crimson centre; from Algiers. 1 foot	\$0.10
651	— — <i>Album</i> . Beautiful white variety. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
652	— — <i>Purpureum</i> . A new variety, with rich purple flowers, similar to the above . . . . .	.10
653	— <i>Flavum</i> . Yellow; from Crimea. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
654	— <i>Lewisii</i> . Blue and white stripes; from North America. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
655	— — <i>Variegatum</i> . Striped; lilac and white; new. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
656	— <i>Perenne</i> . Blue; handsome. Hardy perennial. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
657	— — <i>Album</i> . White-flowered. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
658	— <i>Candidissimum</i> . White. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.25
659	— <i>Usitatissimum Grandiflorum</i> . Large, blue. Hardy annual. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

LOASA. NAT. ORD., *Loasaceae*.

The Loasa are beautiful, tender, climbing annuals, suitable for covering a trellis or ornamental wire-work.

660	<i>Loasa Aurantica</i> . Orange-color. 6 feet . . . . .	.10
661	— <i>Herbertii</i> . Scarlet. 6 feet . . . . .	.10
662	— <i>Tricolor</i> . Shaded; yellow. 6 feet . . . . .	.10

LOBELIA. NAT. ORD., *Lobeliaceae*.

A most elegant and useful genus of dwarf plants, of easy culture; well adapted for bedding, edging, pots, or rockeries. Lobelias, in fact, are employed as universally in the general summer-garden, as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. The varieties of *Lobelia Erinus* are generally used for this purpose, yet by some the varieties of *Lobelia Ramosa* are preferred, which, though larger in bloom, are neither so elegant nor compact. *Lobelia Speciosa* is the finest of all, from its intense dark-blue color, with a clear white spot, and its dark-colored foliage. The varieties of *Lobelia Gracilis* are the best adapted for rock-work, pots, or suspended baskets, to droop over. The seeds of Lobelias, being very small, cover very slightly when sown. A light rich soil is suitable for all the varieties.

663	<i>Lobelia Cardinalis</i> (Cardinal Flower). A well-known native variety, with scarlet flowers; one of the finest. Hardy perennial. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
664	— <i>Hybridia Grandiflora</i> . A new hybrid variety; very fine. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.25
665	— <i>Erinus</i> . Flower deep-blue; a fine bedder. Half-hardy perennial. Half foot . . . . .	.25
666	— — <i>Alba</i> . White; pretty. Half foot . . . . .	.10
667	— — <i>Compacta</i> . Dark-blue, with white centre; compact growth. Half-hardy annual. Half foot . . . . .	.10
668	— — <i>Grandiflora</i> . Large-flowered variety; dark-blue. Half-hardy annual . . . . .	.10
669	— — <i>Marmorata</i> . Marble, blue and white. Half foot . . . . .	.10
670	— — <i>Superba</i> . A new variety, with large blue flowers; very fine. Half-hardy annual. Half foot . . . . .	.10
671	— — <i>Rosea</i> . Pretty rose-colored flowers. Half foot . . . . .	.10
672	— — <i>Ramosoides</i> . Dark-blue; dwarf-branching. Half foot . . . . .	.10
673	— — <i>Speciosa</i> . New; the most effective of all the varieties, yielding a long succession of its extremely rich and beautiful intense azure-blue flowers; fine for pots. Half-hardy annual. Quarter foot . . . . .	.10
674	— — <i>Paxtoniana</i> . A beautiful variety of the species; fine habit, with profuse bloom of pure white, with sky-blue belt; the largest flower and best habit in the tribe; a beautiful bedding-plant. Half-hardy annual. Half foot . . . . .	.25
675	— <i>Formosa</i> . Beautiful; dark-blue. Half foot . . . . .	.10
676	— <i>Gracilis</i> . A delicate-growing variety; dark-blue. Half-hardy annual. Half foot . . . . .	.10
677	— — <i>Alba</i> . White. Half-hardy annual. Half foot . . . . .	.10
678	— — <i>Compacta</i> . Blue and white; fine. Half foot . . . . .	.10
679	— <i>Ramosus</i> . Branching; fine dark-blue. Half foot . . . . .	.10
680	— — <i>Alba</i> . White; branching. Half foot . . . . .	.10

NO.		PRICE
681	<i>Lobelia Ramosus, Nana Nona.</i> A dwarf variety; fine. Half foot . . .	\$0.10
682	— — <i>Rubra.</i> Red; fine. Half foot. . . . .	.10
683	— <i>Trigonicaulis.</i> A new, very fine variety; light-blue flowers. Half-hardy annual . . . . .	.25

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

684	<i>Love-lies-bleeding (Amaranthus Caudatus).</i> An old and well-known annual, with blood-red flowers, which hang in pendant spikes, and at a little distance look like streams of blood. 3 to 4 feet05
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LOVE-IN-A-MIST. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

(See *Nigella*.)

LOTUS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

An exceedingly ornamental genus of plants, with pea-shaped flowers. Half-hardy annuals.

685	<i>Lotus Jacobæus.</i> Dark-brown; fine for pot-culture; from Cape Verde Islands. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
686	— <i>Luteus.</i> Yellow; from Cape Verde Islands. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

LOPHOSPERMUM. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

An elegant and highly ornamental genus of climbers, with handsome and showy fox-glove-like flowers; very effective for conservatory, greenhouse or garden decoration, and may be used with advantage for hanging baskets; will bloom the first season from seed. Half-hardy perennials.

687	<i>Lophospermum Coccineum.</i> Red . . . . .	.25
688	— <i>Hendersonii.</i> Rose . . . . .	.25
689	— <i>Scandens.</i> Purple . . . . .	.10
690	— — <i>Cliftoni.</i> Dark rose . . . . .	.25
691	— <i>Punctatum.</i> A splendid new spotted variety . . . . .	.10
692	— <i>Mixed.</i> The above varieties . . . . .	.25

LUPINS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

A splendid genus of the most ornamental, beautiful, and free-flowering of garden plants, with long, graceful spikes of bloom; colors rich and varied. Many of the varieties are of stately, robust growth, which makes them exceedingly valuable for mixed flower and shrubbery borders, while the dwarf varieties make neat, trim bedding-plants. Among the most distinguished, we may mention *Lupinus Hartwegii* and varieties; *Lupinus Hybridus* and varieties, *L. Menziesii*, *L. Magnusus*, *L. Pubescens*, *Elegans*, and *L. Subcarnosus*.

693	<i>Lupins, Garden.</i> Large, blue. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
694	— — <i>Yellow.</i> 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
695	— — <i>Rose-colored</i> . . . . .	.05
696	— — <i>White.</i> 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
697	— — <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	.05
698	— <i>Affinis.</i> Blue, white, and purple; very pretty; from California. Hardy annual. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
699	— <i>Alba-coccineus.</i> New; rosy-red half way of the spike, from thence to the apex pure white. Showy . . . . .	.25
700	— <i>Dunnetti Atroviolacea.</i> A rich party-colored variety; violet, brown, and yellow . . . . .	.10
701	— <i>Cruickshankii.</i> Blue, white and yellow; from Peru. 3 feet . . . . .	.05
702	— <i>Hartwegii, Albus.</i> Pure white. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
703	— — <i>Cælestinus.</i> Sky-blue. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
704	— — <i>Rosea.</i> Rose-color. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
705	— <i>Hybridus Insignis.</i> Purple, white, and yellow, changing to purple-lilac. Hardy annual. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
706	— — <i>Superbus.</i> Lilac, white, red, and yellow. Hardy annual . . . . .	.10
707	— <i>Magnificus.</i> Violet and white; from North America. Hardy perennial. 2½ ft. .	.10
708	— <i>Menziesii.</i> Sulphur-yellow . . . . .	.10
709	— <i>Moritzianus.</i> Fine blue. Half foot . . . . .	.05
710	— <i>Mutabilis Varie-color.</i> Colors various and handsome. Hardy annual . . .	.05

NO.		PRICE
711	<i>Lupins, Nanus.</i> Dwarf, blue and white; very pretty. Hardy annual. Half ft.	\$0.05
719	— <i>Albus.</i> Pure white. Half foot . . . . .	.05
713	— <i>Polyphyllus.</i> Blue. Hardy perennial. 2½ feet . . . . .	.05
714	— <i>Alba.</i> White. Hardy perennial. . . . .	.05
715	— <i>Subcarneus.</i> Blue and white, the latter changing to crimson; from Texas. Hardy annual. 1 foot . . . . .	.10

LYCHNIS. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture. *Lychnis Chalcedonica* is strikingly effective in mixed flowers and shrubbery borders. *Lychnis Viscaria Splendens* and *Lychnis Haageana* are extremely beautiful. They succeed in any good rich soil. Hardy perennials.

716	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica.</i> Scarlet; from Russia. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
717	— <i>Alba.</i> White; from Russia. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
718	— <i>Mutabilis.</i> Rose-white; from Russia. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
719	— <i>Flos Jovis</i> (Jove's Flower.) Bright-red; from Germany. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
720	— <i>Fulgens.</i> Bright-scarlet; from Siberia. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
721	— <i>Haageana.</i> Beautiful bright-scarlet. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
722	— <i>Sieboldi.</i> White, fine. 1½ feet . . . . .	.25
723	— <i>Presslii Multiflora.</i> New . . . . .	.25
724	— <i>Lapponica.</i> New. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.10

LYTHRUM. NAT. ORD., *Lythraceæ.*

725	<i>Lythrum Roseum Superbum.</i> Deep rose, in long spikes; a fine border-plant. Hardy perennial. 2 feet05
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MAGYDARIS. NAT. ORD., *Umbelliferae.*

A beautiful ornamental-foliated plant, with immense heads of showy yellow flowers.

726	<i>Magydaris Tomentosa,</i> Yellow; from Algeria10
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MADARIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

727	<i>Madaria Corymbosa.</i> Pale yellow; fine for borders; from California. 1½ feet05
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MALOPE. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ.*

Handsome plants of branching habit, producing their large flower in great profusion; very effective in mixed borders.

728	<i>Malope Grandiflora.</i> Dark crimson; from Barbary. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
729	— <i>Alba.</i> White; from Barbary. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

MARIGOLD. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

All features considered, it is questionable whether any genus of plants amongst annuals can vie with either the French or African Marigolds in their glowing colors and their elegantly lobed leaves, of the richest green tint, and, above all, in their almost unequalled and sole adaptation for summer and late autumn decoration in the flower-garden, retaining their verdant beauty and gorgeous colors undimmed and undiminished to the very verge of winter. No feature in their habit of growth is in excess either in leaf or flower, but admirably balanced for effect; neat, compact, and beautiful; of the easiest culture; should always be thinned or transplanted so as to stand single, at least eighteen inches distance from each other.

730	<i>Marigold African (Tagetes erecta.)</i> Lemon-color. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
731	— <i>Orange-color.</i> 2 feet . . . . .	.05
732	— <i>French (T. patula.)</i> New, orange. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
733	— <i>Superb Striped.</i> 1 foot . . . . .	.10
734	— <i>New Dwarf.</i> Fine. Three-quarters foot . . . . .	.05
735	— <i>Miniature.</i> A small-flowered variety. Three-quarters foot . . . . .	.05
736	— <i>Good Mixed</i> . . . . .	.05
737	— <i>Superb Mixed.</i> Saved only from selected double flowers . . . . .	.10
738	— <i>Garden Superb.</i> Large double orange flowers; very double . . . . .	.05
739	— <i>Cape (Calendula Pluvialis.)</i> Purple and white. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
740	— <i>Ranunculus.</i> Orange, double; fine . . . . .	.05
741	— <i>Dunnetts.</i> New, orange . . . . .	.10

MARVEL OF PERU. NAT. ORD., *Nyctaginiaceæ*.

- 742** *Marvel of Peru*. Splendid varieties mixed, including all the finest sorts; very picturesque and diversified colors, finely contrasted with its dark-green glossy foliage, and densely branching habit; blooming throughout the summer and autumn months. 2 feet \$0.05
- 743** — *Assortments, Splendid*. Colors in separate packages (see collection.)

MALVA OR MALLOWS. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

Showy free-flowering border-plants; succeeding in any garden-soil. Hardy annuals.

- 744** *Malva Capensis*. Red and white; from Cape of Good Hope. 2 feet05
- 745** — *Coccinea*. Purple from south of Europe. 2 feet05
- 746** — *Zubrina*. White and purple, striped05
- 747** — *Moschata*. Rose-foliage; musk-scented05

MACHÆRANTHERA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A pretty little dwarf free-flowering plant; flowers resembling Michaelmas Daisy. Hardy annual.

- 748** *Machæranthera Tanacetifolia*. Blush purple, with golden-yellow centre. 1 foot .25

MARTYNIA (UNICORN PLANT.) NAT. ORD., *Pedaliaceæ*.

Handsome tropical annuals, remarkable for the size of their flower compared with their leaves; requires a light rich soil and a warm situation. The young fruit, or seed-pods, are considered fine for pickling. Tender annual.

- 749** *Martynia Angularis*. Purple; from Brazil. 2 feet05
- 750** — *Cramiolaria*. White; from Brazil. 2 feet05
- 751** — *Fragrans* (sweet-scented.) Purple; from Mexico. 2 feet05
- 752** — *Lutea*. Yellow; from Brazil. 2 feet05

MATRICARIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A beautiful dwarf-growing plant, well adapted for beds or edging. Half-hardy perennial.

- 753** *Matricaria Eximia*. Double, quilled. 1½ foot10
- 754** — *Capensis*. Double. White; very fine. Three-quarters foot10

MAURANDYA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The most graceful and free-flowering of soft-wooded climbers, whether for the ornamentation of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for pillars, trellis-work, and verandas in the flower-garden. The effect produced by the profusion of elegant and varied-colored flowers is strikingly beautiful. Blooms the first season from seed. Half-hardy perennial.

- 755** *Maurandya Antirrhinum*. Pale-violet. 10 feet10
- 756** *Barclayana*. Rich violet. 10 feet10
- 757** — — *Alba*. White. 10 feet10
- 758** — — *Coccinea*. Scarlet. 10 feet10
- 759** — — *Rosea*. Rose. 10 feet10
- 760** — *Lilacina*. Lilac. 10 feet10
- 761** — *Purpurea Grandiflora*. Purple. 10 feet10
- 762** — *Semperflorens, Alba*. White. 10 feet10
- 763** — — *Rosea*. 10 feet10
- 764** — *Mixed*. Above, mixed10

MELAMPODIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

- 765** *Melampodium Macranthum*. A pretty border-plant. Yellow. 2 feet10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD., *Ficoidea*.

A brilliant and profuse-flowering tribe of extremely pretty dwarf-growing plants; strikingly effective in beds, edging, rock-work, rustic baskets, or vases, in warm, sunny situations; also for indoor decoration if grown in pots, boxes, or pans. Succeeds best in dry loamy soil. Half-hardy annual.

- 766** *Mesembryanthemum Capitatum*. Yellow. 1 foot05
- 767** — *Crystallum* (Ice-plant.) White. Half foot05
- 768** — *Glabrum*. Smooth yellow. Three-quarters foot05

NO.		PRICE
769	<i>Mesembryanthemum Pinnatifidum</i> . Yellow. 1 foot	\$0.05
770	— <i>Pomeridianum</i> . Bright yellow, large-flowered . . . . .	.05
771	— <i>Tricolor</i> . Rosy-pink, purple centre . . . . .	.05
772	— <i>Album</i> . White, with purple centre . . . . .	.10
773	— <i>Mixed</i> . Above, mixed . . . . .	.10

MANDEVILLEA. NAT. ORD., *Apocynaceæ*.

Well known as a most elegant and beautiful pure white, large, open, highly fragrant, trumpet-shaped flower, freely produced in a profusion of racemes, which renders it extremely attractive either in greenhouse or garden. From Buenos Ayres.

774	<i>Mandevillea Suaveolens</i> . White; greenhouse shrub. 10 feet25
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MELIA. NAT. ORD., *Meliaceæ*.

A very ornamental tree, continuing in bloom the whole summer; thrives best in peat, loam, and sand.

775	<i>Melia Azederach</i> . Blue; from Syria. 30 feet25
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METROSIDEROS. NAT. ORD., *Myrtaceæ*.

A splendid greenhouse shrub, with beautiful bottle brush-like flowers; succeeds in peat and loam.

776	— <i>Metrosideros Lanceolata</i> . Red; from New Holland. 10 feet25
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MICROPUS. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A new everlasting flower, of much promise. Half-hardy annual.

777	<i>Micropus Supinus</i> . An interesting novelty10
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MIMOSA (SENSITIVE-PLANT). NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

778	<i>Mimosa Pudica</i> . Grown as a curiosity, being so sensitive that the leaves close up by being slightly touched. Suitable for growing in pots, or the open border. 1 foot05
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MIMULUS (MONKEY-FLOWER). NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

A genus of extremely handsome, profuse-flowering plants, with singularly-shaped and brilliantly-colored flowers, which are distinguished by their rich and strikingly beautiful markings. Seeds sown in spring make fine bedding-plants for summer blooming, while seed sown in autumn produces very effective early-flowering greenhouse plants. Half-hardy perennials.

779	<i>Mimulus Cardinalis</i> (Monkey-Flower). Very showy, with brilliant scarlet flowers; blooms readily the first year from seed; fine for bedding. Three-quarters foot . . . . .	.10
780	— <i>Musk</i> (<i>Mimulus Moschatus</i>). The well-known musk-plant . . . . .	.10
781	— <i>Cupreus</i> . A new species, six or eight inches high, with handsome glossy foliage, and large, finely-formed orange-scarlet flowers; very free-flowering. Valuable for borders and beds . . . . .	.25
782	— <i>Hybrida Grandiflora</i> . White ground, with crimson spots. Superb. Half foot . . . . .	.25
783	— — — Yellow ground, crimson blotches . . . . .	.25
784	— <i>Finest Mixed</i> . All the above mixed . . . . .	.25
785	— <i>Pardina</i> (<i>Tigrinoides</i>). An extremely beautiful new blotched and spotted hybrid, of <i>Mimulus Cupreus</i> and <i>Luteus</i> , having the dwarf-spreading habit and glossy foliage of the former, with large finely-shaped flower of a rich golden yellow ground-color, blotched and spotted in a most striking manner with coppery maroon; a splendid mixture . . . . .	.25

MIGNONETTE. NAT. ORD., *Resedaceæ*.

A well-known fragrant favorite, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the parterre. If well thinned out immediately the plants are large enough, they will grow stronger, and produce larger spikes of bloom. The seeds should be scattered about shrubbery and mixed flower-borders, where it grows readily. Hardy annuals.

786	<i>Mignonette</i> (<i>Roseda Odorata</i>). The well-known sweet-scented variety. Half foot. (25 per ounce) . . . . .	.05
787	— <i>Grandiflora</i> . Large-flowered variety; from Barbary. Half foot . . . . .	.05

NO.		PRICE
788	<i>Mignonette Mycophylla</i> . Thousand-leaved	\$0.10
789	— <i>Arborea</i> (Tree). Fine foliage. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

MONKSHOOD. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

(See Aconitum.)

MORNING GLORY. NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

790	<i>Morning Glory, Mixed</i> . The finest varieties. 20 feet05
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(For other varieties, see Convolvulus.)

MOURNING BRIDE. NAT. ORD., *Dipsacæ*.

(See Scabious.)

MOMORDICA. NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitaceæ*.

The Squirting Cucumber; an annual gourd-like plant, with woolly leaves and golden yellow flowers, the fruit of which resembles a small cucumber, and, when ripe, bursts the moment it is touched, scattering its seeds, and the half-liquid pulpy matter in which they are contained, to a considerable distance. Half-hardy annual.

791	<i>Momordica Balsamina</i> (Balsam Apple). From East Indies. 10 feet . . . . .	.05
792	— <i>Charantia</i> (Balsam Pear). From East Indies. 10 feet . . . . .	.05

MORNA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

793	<i>Morna Elegans</i> . An everlasting flower; fine for dry bouquets; from Swan River. 1½ feet05
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MYOSOTIS (FORGET-ME-NOT). NAT. ORD., *Boraginaceæ*.

These beautiful little flowers are too well known to need recommendation; will grow around fountains, over damp rock-work, or in any moist situation. Hardy perennial.

794	<i>Myosotis Alpestris</i> . A variety with blue flowers. Half foot . . . . .	.05
795	— <i>Alba</i> . White. Half foot . . . . .	.10
796	— <i>Palustris</i> . A well-known favorite, with clusters of delicate blue flowers appearing all summer; blooms the first year from seed. Half foot . . . . .	.05
797	— <i>Palustris Azurea Major</i> . A beautiful variety, with large blue flowers. Half foot . . . . .	.10
798	— <i>Azorica</i> . Blue, shaded with purple; a fine large-flowered variety . . . . .	.10

MUSK-PLANT. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

(See Mimulus Moschatus.)

NASTURTIIUM (*TROPEOLUM MAJUS*). NAT. ORD., *Tropæolaceæ*.

This is a well-known ornamental annual, of easy cultivation. It flowers best in a light soil. It looks well, trained to a trellis or over a wall. The flowers are rich orange, shaded with crimson and various colors. The variety with crimson or blood-colored flowers, makes a fine contrast with orange. The seeds are used as a substitute for capers, and the flowers sometimes eaten as salads. Half-hardy annuals.

799	<i>Nasturtium Carneum</i> . Flesh-color. 10 feet . . . . .	.05
800	— <i>Majus</i> . Bright-orange. 10 feet . . . . .	.05
801	— <i>Atrosanguineum</i> . Dark-crimson. 10 feet . . . . .	.05
802	— <i>Shillingii</i> . Spotted-yellow, with dark spots on each petal. 10 feet . . . . .	.10
803	— <i>Schenermanni</i> . Straw-color, striped with brown; fine . . . . .	.05

(The above are all tall varieties.)

NASTURTIIUM (*TROPEOLUM MINOR*). NAT. ORD., *Tropæolaceæ*.

The dwarf-improved varieties of the Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites, for bedding, massing, or ribboning, and rank with the Geranium, Verbena, and Calceolaria. Their close, compact growth, rich-colored flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding-plants. The Tom Thumb varieties are distinguished favorites, as are also the old crimson and the new Crystal-palace Gem. Half-hardy annuals.

804	<i>Nasturtium Dwarf Crimson</i> . Very fine for groups. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
805	— <i>Scarlet</i> . Brilliant. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
806	— <i>Spotted</i> . Yellow, with dark spots. 1 foot . . . . .	.05

NO.	PRICE
807 <i>Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, Scarlet.</i> A beautiful variety, dwarf and compact; quite as rich in color and as effective as the Tom Thumb Geraniums; fine for pots or vases. 1 foot	\$0.10
808 — — — <i>Yellow.</i> A variety similar to the last mentioned, with yellow flowers. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
809 — — — <i>Beauty.</i> Yellow, blotched with crimson; fine. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
810 — — — <i>Crystal-palace Gem.</i> A new sulphur-color, spotted with maroon; a splendid bedding variety. 1 foot . . . . .	.25
811 — — — <i>Pearl.</i> Creamy white; a fine variety . . . . .	.10
812 — — — <i>New Hybrid.</i> Saved from the finest named varieties, producing flowers of various shades — buff, yellow, crimson, maroon — in great profusion; beautifully blotched and marbled . . . . .	.25

NEMESIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Exceedingly pretty and profuse-blooming plants. *Nemesia Compacta* and *Alba* should be grown in every garden. Half-hardy annual.

813 <i>Nemesia Floribunda.</i> White and yellow; sweet-scented . . . . .	.05
814 — <i>Versicolor Compacta.</i> Blue and white. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
815 — — — <i>Alba.</i> Pure white. Three-quarters foot . . . . .	.10
816 — — — <i>Insignis.</i> New; light-blue. Three-quarters foot . . . . .	.25
817 — — — <i>La Superbe.</i> Light-rose; fine. Three-quarters foot . . . . .	.25

NERIUM (OLEANDER). NAT. ORD., *Apocynaceæ*.

A class of splendid double-flowering evergreen shrubs, of a highly ornamental character; fine for conservatory decoration, or placing on lawns and terraces during the summer; growing in any light, rich soil. Half-hardy shrubs.

818 <i>Nerium Oleander.</i> Rosy-pink; double; from Italy. 6 feet . . . . .	.10
819 — <i>Variegata.</i> Scarlet and white; from Italy. 6 feet . . . . .	.10

NICOTIANA (TOBACCO-PLANT). NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

These are strong-growing, fine-foliaged plants. They are very effective for large shrubby borders, and the leaves of some varieties are valuable for fumigating purposes. Tender annuals.

820 <i>Nicotiana Glauca.</i> Yellow; native of America . . . . .	.10
821 — <i>Glutinosa.</i> Scarlet; from Peru. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
822 — <i>Vinciflora.</i> White; very pretty; from South America. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

NICELLA (LOVE-IN-A-MIST). NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

A genus of very interesting, compact-growing, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed-pods. From the extraordinary motion manifested by the stamens, this genus has received the above singular names. Grows freely in any garden soil. From Spain. Hardy annual.

823 <i>Nigella Damascena.</i> Blue; fine . . . . .	.05
824 — — <i>Nana.</i> A dwarf variety; flowers blue and white; double . . . . .	.05
825 — <i>Hispanica.</i> Blue; very showy . . . . .	.05
826 — — <i>Alba.</i> Pure white . . . . .	.05

NEMOPHILA. NAT. ORD., *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

This is, perhaps, the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing hardy annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colors the most strikingly beautiful; so that, ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style which the fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking. They are also very useful for pot-culture. Hardy annual.

827 <i>Nemophila Atomaria.</i> White, with blue spots. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
828 — — <i>Oculata.</i> Light-blue, blotched with black; fine. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
829 — <i>Discoidalis.</i> Black, with white edge . . . . .	.05
830 — — <i>Marmorata.</i> Black-marbled, with white. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
831 — <i>Insignis.</i> Bright-blue . . . . .	.05
832 — — <i>Alba.</i> White. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
833 — — <i>Marginata.</i> Sky-blue, edged with white . . . . .	.05
834 — — <i>Grandiflora.</i> Bright-blue, with white centre. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
835 — — <i>Striata.</i> Blue and white. 1 foot . . . . .	.05



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.

No.		PRICE
836	<i>Nemophila Maculata</i> . White; large purple spots. 1 foot	\$0.05
837	— — <i>Variegata</i> . White, veined with lilac, and blotched with violet; foliage finely variegated; very effective. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
838	— — <i>Good Mixed</i> . . . . .	.05

NIEREMBERGIA. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

Profuse-blooming, elegant and charming little plants, exceedingly valuable for small beds, edging, and rustic baskets or vases. Half-hardy perennials.

839	<i>Nierembergia Gracilis</i> . White, veined with lilac; from Uruguay. Half foot . . . . .	.25
840	— — <i>Intermedia</i> . Deep-crimson. Half foot . . . . .	.25

NOLANA. NAT. ORD., *Nolanaceæ*.

Very pretty trailing-plants, after the character of the *Convolvulus Minor*; fine for rock-work, hanging-baskets, old stumps, etc.; succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Hardy annuals.

841	<i>Nolana Atriplicifolia</i> . Blue, violet, and yellow; from Peru. Half foot . . . . .	.05
842	— — <i>Alba</i> . White; yellow centre . . . . .	.05
843	— — <i>Subcærulea</i> . A fine variety, with mauve-colored flowers . . . . .	.10
844	— — <i>Prostata</i> . Fine blue, streaked with black; from Peru . . . . .	.05

NYMPHÆA. NAT. ORD., *Nymphaeaceæ*.

Beautiful hardy aquatics, thriving in rich, loamy soil at the bottom of ponds or lakes.

845	<i>Nymphaea Alba</i> . White; a magnificent variety; from England. 3 feet50
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NYCTERINIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers; valuable for edgings, rock-work, stumps, or small beds; succeeds in a light rich soil. From Cape of Good Hope. Half-hardy perennials.

846	<i>Nycteria Capensis</i> . White; yellow centre. Half foot . . . . .	.10
847	— — <i>Selaginoides</i> . Pink; yellow centre. Half foot . . . . .	.10
848	— — <i>Alba</i> . Pure white . . . . .	.10

No.

PRICE

OBELISCARIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Bold, showy plants, with rich-colored flowers and curious acorn-like centres; succeeds in any common garden-soil. From Texas. Half-hardy perennial.

- 849 *Obeliscaria Pulcherrima*. Rich velvety-crimson, edged and tipped with yellow.
Half foot \$0.05
850 — *Aurantiaca*. Yellow. 2 feet10

ÆNOTHERA. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.

A magnificent genus; one of the most useful and beautiful, either for beds, borders, edgings, or rock-work. All the varieties are free-flowering, and most of them perennials. The most remarkable of the perennial kinds are *Ænothera Grandiflora* Lamarkiana, with superb spikes of large flowers; *Ænothera Macrocarpa*, splendid for beds or edging, flowers six inches in diameter; *Ænothera Acaulis*, flowers silvery-white; and *Ænothera Missouriensis*. Of the annual varieties, *Ænothera Drummondii* Nana, and *Ænothera Bistorta Veitchii*, succeed in any good soil.

- 851 *Ænothera Acaulis*. A large-flowered variety, with silvery-white blossoms; from Chili10
852 — *Biennis Hirsutissima*. Crimson-orange; from California. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet05
853 — *Bistorta Veitchii Grandiflora*. Pure yellow; crimson-spotted; from California. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot10
854 — *Campylocarpa Grandiflora*. Crimson-orange; large-flowered; beautiful variety; from Peru. Half-hardy perennial. 1 foot10
855 — *Cinnabarinæ*. Rich-orange; yellow-throat, stained with rich salmon. Half-hardy perennial10
856 — *Drummondii Nana Nova*. Dwarf; bright-yellow variety; from Texas. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot10
857 — *Grandiflora Lamarkiana*. Bright-yellow; the most effective and strikingly beautiful of this splendid genus; flowers three to four inches in diameter, and produced in the greatest profusion; an exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed borders. 3 feet10
858 — *Jarmesii*. Bright-yellow flowers; large, and produced in great profusion. 2 feet10
859 — *Macrocarpa*. Rich yellow. Hardy perennial10
860 — *Taraxacifolia*. Pure white. Hardy perennial. 1 foot10
861 — — *Lutea*. Yellow. Hardy perennial. 1 foot05
862 — *Tetraptera*. Silvery-white; very handsome05
863 — *Undulata*. Primrose; from Peru. Hardy perennial. 1½ feet05
864 — *Fruticosa*. A very fine perennial species; rich yellow flowers; numerous; open in sunshine (diurnal). 2 feet10
865 — *Gluca*. Flowers deep rich yellow; very free-flowering. Hardy perennial . .10

ONOPORDON. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

- 866 *Onopordon Tauricum*. A noble thistle-like plant, of very ornamental character; thrives well in any soil; flower purple. Hardy perennial. 6 feet . . .10

OXALIS. NAT. ORD., *Oxalidaceæ*.

Elegant flowering-plants, particularly adapted for the greenhouse or parlor, where they bloom in mid-winter.

- 867 *Oxalis Rosea*. A very neat, erect-growing plant, six to nine or twelve inches high, with small, medium-sized leaves, and numerous conspicuous clusters of bright rose-colored, salver-shaped flowers10
868 — *Tropæoloides*. Yellow. Tender annual. Quarter foot10

OATS (AVENA SENSITIVA). NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

A very curious genus of ornamental grasses; fine for dried bouquets; suitable for mixed borders. Hardy annual.

- 869 *Oats Animated*. Curious. 2 feet05

OXYURA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

- 870 *Oxyura Chrysanthemoides*. A showy, free-flowering plant, with beautiful fringed flowers; golden yellow; from California05

PANSY (HEARTSEASE OR *VIOLA TRICOLOR.*) NAT. ORD., *Violaceæ*.

The Pansy, or Heartsease, is a general favorite and old acquaintance with every one who has any thing to do with a flower-garden. It begins to open its modest but lively flowers as soon as the snow clears off in the spring, and continues to enliven the garden till snow comes again. The flowers are in the greatest perfection in May and June; the burning sun of summer is unfavorable for their greatest beauty, but in autumn they are fine again. The Pansy is properly a biennial, but can be perpetuated by cuttings or division of the roots. Seeds sown in August, in the open borders, will come up readily in a few weeks. The seeds should be slightly covered with fine soil, if covered at all, as half the seeds sown rot in the ground from being covered too deep. As soon as they expand the second set of leaves, they should be planted out into beds; if planted in the spring, they should not be allowed to flower until late in the fall; the buds should be picked off during the summer, which will make the plants bushy and compact. They require to be covered during the winter with evergreen boughs or a cold frame. The following seeds were selected by some of the most celebrated European florists from prize collections, and we can recommend them as first-class in every respect.

871	<i>Pansy, Good Mixed.</i>	\$0.05
872	— <i>Fine Mixed</i>	.10
873	— <i>Extra Mixed.</i> Saved from named flowers, from English prize collection; the finest in habit of plant, size, form, and substance of flower. Superb	.50
874	— <i>Extra German.</i> These were selected by a celebrated German florist, and may be depended upon as very fine	.25
875	— <i>New.</i> Large-flowered, margined; fancy	.25
876	— <i>Auriculiflora.</i> Brown, rose-margined; fine	.25
877	— <i>Atropurpurea.</i> Pure, dark, velvety-crimson	.25
878	— <i>Marginata Alba.</i> Velvety-crimson, with white eye, and margined	.25
879	— <i>Aurea.</i> Velvety-crimson, with a golden ground, and margined	.25
880	— <i>Pelargoneiflora.</i> Each petal having a large maroon blotch on white ground; yellow eye	.50
881	— <i>Picturata.</i> Dark-maroon, marbled with bronze	.25
882	— <i>Mixed.</i> Above six varieties mixed. These varieties form a new class of FANCY Pansies, with unusually large flowers, conspicuous by their brilliancy and novelty of colors. They have the valuable property of resisting almost the greatest summer heat, and flowering most profusely. We offer the above as a superior strain obtained by careful selection	.50
883	— <i>Pure White.</i> Constant and fine	.25
884	— <i>Golden-Yellow.</i> Constant and fine	.20
885	— <i>Dark-Blue.</i> Constant and fine	.25
886	— <i>Light-Blue.</i> Constant and fine	.20
887	— <i>Bronze-colored.</i> Constant and fine	.20
888	— <i>Fancy Striped.</i> Constant and fine	.25
889	— <i>Rose Marbled.</i> Constant and fine	.25
890	— <i>Violet.</i> White margined. Constant and fine	.25
891	— <i>Mixed.</i> Above varieties mixed	.25
892	— <i>Faust or King of the Blacks.</i> Flower, black; fine bedding variety	.20

PAMPAS-CRASS. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.(See *Gynarium*.)**PAPAVER** (PERENNIAL POPPY.) NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ*.

A highly ornamental and strikingly effective genus of plants, with brilliant colored flowers of an immense size, which, in select plantation and shrubbery borders, are unusually effective. *Papaver Nudicaule* is a dwarf-growing variety, and is especially adapted for rock-work. Hardy perennial.

893	<i>Papaver Bracteatum.</i> Bright orange-crimson; large and handsome. 2 feet	.05
894	— <i>Involutatum Maximum.</i> Brilliant orange-scarlet; from Levant. 3 feet	.10
895	— <i>Nudicaule.</i> Bright yellow; from Siberia. 1 foot	.10
896	— <i>Orientale.</i> Deep scarlet, with large black blotches; from Levant. 2½ feet	.05

PAULOWNIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

A noble, hardy tree, bearing panicles of dark-lilac flowers, resembling those of the *Gloxinia*. Thrives in any good soil.

897	<i>Paulownia Imperialis.</i> Blue; from Japan. 20 feet	.10
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PRIZE PANSIES.

See page 52.

PEAS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

The Sweet Peas are among the most popular annuals which enrich the flower-garden. They may be planted and trained on sticks the same as common peas; or they may be sowed along the sides of fences, forming a highly ornamental covering; in any situation, they are always admired.

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PELARGONIUM. NAT. ORD., *Geraniaceæ*.

A genus of indispensable and beautiful greenhouse plants; whether for the adornment of the conservatory or the drawing-room, they stand unrivaled. Greenhouse perennial.

908 *Pelargonium*. Finest mixed. From named prize flowers25
(For other varieties, see *Geranium*.)

PENSTEMON. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceae*.

A genus of well-known and highly ornamental hardy herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of fine-shaped and richly colored flowers. One of the most effective and free-flowering of border and bedding plants; succeeds in any light soil.

909	<i>Penstemon Cordifolius.</i>	Fine; scarlet; from Mexico.	2 feet	. . . .	.10
910	— <i>Gentianoides.</i>	Purple and white; from Mexico.	2 feet	. . . .	.10
911	— <i>Coccineus.</i>	Scarlet and white; from Mexico	. . . .	. . . .	.10
912	<i>Jeffreyanus.</i>	Sky-blue; fine	. . . .	. . . .	.25
913	— <i>Lobbianus.</i>	Beautiful yellow, of good habit; fragrant.	2 feet	. . . .	.25
914	— <i>Murrayanum.</i>	Light-scarlet, in long spikes, fine foliage; from Texas	. . . .	. . . .	.10
915	<i>Digitalis.</i>	White, striped with red.	2 feet	. . . .	.10
916	<i>Finest Mixed</i>			. . . .	.10

PERILLA. NAT. ORD., *Labiatae*.

Among the recent introductions of ornamental-foliaged plants for flower-garden decoration, the *Perilla* deserves a more than ordinary share of attention. Its habit of growth is neat and shrubby, whilst its foliage is a deep mulberry or blackish purple, and forms a fine contrast to the silvery foliage of *Cineraria Maritima*, or the lively green of other plants. Half-hardy annual.

917 *Perilla Nankinensis*. Leaves, a deep mulberry or purplish black; from China.

PETUNIA. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

A highly ornamental and profuse-flowering, easily cultivated garden favorite, equally effective and beautiful whether grown in pots for the decoration of the greenhouse and sitting-room window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period, render it invaluable. Seeds sown in spring make fine bedding-plants for summer and autumn display; succeeds in any rich soil. Half-hardy perennials.

918	<i>Petunia Phœnicia</i> (the original variety.)	Flowers small; deep purple	. . . . .	.05
919	— — <i>Grandiflora Hybrida</i> .	Mixed; saved from named flowers	. . . . .	.25
920	— — <i>Marginata</i> .	Green-bordered; a fine variety	. . . . .	.10
921	— — <i>Buchanan's Hybrids</i> .	Beautifully-blotched and marbled; a fine variety	. . . . .	.25
922	— — <i>Inimitable</i> .	Red-margined and blotched, with pure white; fine	. . . . .	.25
923	— — <i>Countess of Ellesmere</i> .	Deep rose, with white throat	. . . . .	.10
924	— — <i>Striatifolia</i> .	A beautiful striped variety	. . . . .	.25
925	— <i>Flore Pleno</i> .	These are fecundated with great care, and are sure to produce a large percentage of double flowers	. . . . .	.25

NO.			PRICE
926	<i>Petunia, Large Flowered Alba.</i>	White; fine	\$0.10
927	— — — — <i>Purpurea.</i>	Purple . . . . .	.10
928	— — — — <i>Rosea.</i>	Rose-colored . . . . .	.10
929	— — — — <i>Violet.</i>	Violet . . . . .	.10
930	— — — — <i>Good Mixed</i>	. . . . .	.05
931	— — — — <i>Finest Mixed</i>	. . . . .	.10

PHASEOLUS (SCARLET-RUNNER BEANS.) NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

This is a popular climbing annual, with spikes of showy scarlet flowers, and a variety with white flowers. They are extensively grown to cover arbors, walls, or to form screens, for which purpose they are admirably adapted on account of their vigorous and rapid growth. Hardy annuals.

932	<i>Phaseolus Coccinea.</i>	Brilliant scarlet . . . . .	.10
933	— <i>Painted Lady.</i>	A beautiful variety . . . . .	.10
934	— <i>Alba.</i>	White . . . . .	.10



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ*.

This magnificent genus of plants is unrivaled for richness and brilliancy of colors, profusion and duration of blooming. They are unsurpassed for bedding or pot culture, and produce a splendid effect in mixed borders. No garden should be without these beautiful plants. Succeeds best in light rich soil. Hardy annuals.

935	<i>Phlox Drummondii Alba.</i>	White . . . . .	.10
936	— — — — <i>Oculata.</i>	Pure white, with purple eye . . . . .	.10
937	— — — — <i>Marmorata.</i>	Marbled . . . . .	.10
938	— — — — <i>Louis Napoleon.</i>	Dark-crimson . . . . .	.10
939	— — — — <i>Leopoldii.</i>	Purple; white eye . . . . .	.10
940	— — — — <i>Queen Victoria.</i>	Violet; white eye . . . . .	.10
941	— — — — <i>Purpurea.</i>	Deep purple . . . . .	.10
942	— — — — <i>Chamois Rose.</i>	Delicate rose . . . . .	.25

NO.		PRICE
943	<i>Phlox Drummondii Coccinea</i> . Pure deep scarlet	\$0.10
944	— — — <i>Striata</i> . Scarlet, striped with white . . . . .	.10
945	— — — <i>Radowsky</i> . Deep rose, striped with white . . . . .	.10
946	— — — <i>Variabilis</i> . Light blue marbled . . . . .	.10
947	— — — <i>Good Mixed</i> . . . . .	.05
948	— — — <i>Finest Mixed</i> . Including all the best varieties . . . . .	.10
949	— — — <i>Perennial Mixed</i> . Saved from a collection of upwards of one hundred varieties, embracing all those splendid new varieties introduced during the last five years by the French and English florists, of which the produce may be expected to be fully equal or superior to the original . . . . .	.25

PINK. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A well-known and highly valued plant, remarkable as well for its great beauty and delightful fragrance as for its easy culture and accommodating habit, growing freely and flowering profusely either in pots, in the greenhouse, or in the open border; succeeding best in a rich loamy soil. Hardy perennial.

950	<i>Pinks</i> (Florist or Paisley.) Finest mixed. From a named collection . . . . .	.25
951	— <i>Pheasant-eye</i> . White or pink, with dark eye. The flowers are deeply fringed or feathered; very fragrant . . . . .	.10

(For other varieties, see *Dianthus*.)

PICOTEE PINK. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Favorite and well-known plants of great beauty, combining with the most perfect form the richest and the most beautiful colors. They have a delicate perfume, are easily cultivated, and bloom profusely, growing freely in any light rich soil. The seed we offer has been saved from flowers possessing all the requisite characteristics which constitute a first-class flower. Hardy perennial.

952	<i>Picotee Pink</i> . Good mixed . . . . .	.10
953	— — <i>Perpetual, or Tree</i> . Saved from stage flowers. 1½ feet . . . . .	.50

PODOLEPIS. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A genus of pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in a light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. Half-hardy annuals.

954	<i>Podolepis Chrysantha</i> . Yellow; from New South Wales. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
955	— <i>Gracilis</i> . Pink; from New South Wales. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
956	— — <i>Alba</i> . White; from New South Wales. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
957	— <i>Affinis</i> . Yellow; new variety; the largest flowering kind . . . . .	.10

PHYGELIUS. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

A handsome free-flowering plant, with large, richly-marked tubular blossoms; succeeds in light rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

958	<i>Phygelius Capensis</i> . Large carmine, tubular flowers; inside golden yellow; from Caffraria. 1½ feet25
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PORTULACA. NAT. ORD., *Portulacæ*.

In praise of these charming flowers it is impossible to speak too highly; and it may be safely affirmed that a garden without them is devoid of its brightest ornaments; for the *Portulacas* are unsurpassed for brilliancy and richness of color. They are adapted for beds, clumps, edgings, pots, vases, or rock-work. The plants should stand at least eight inches distant from each other. Easily transplanted.

959	<i>Portulaca Splendens</i> . Rich crimson; showy. Half foot . . . . .	.05
960	— <i>Thellusonii</i> . Splendid scarlet. Half foot . . . . .	.05
961	— <i>Aurea</i> . Yellow. Half foot . . . . .	.05
962	— <i>Alba</i> . A pure white; fine. Half foot . . . . .	.05
963	— <i>Thorburnii</i> . Deep orange. Half foot . . . . .	.05
964	— <i>Rosea</i> . Fine rose. Half foot . . . . .	.05
965	— <i>Caryophyllioides</i> . Carnation-striped; white and crimson; superb. Half foot . . . . .	.10
966	— <i>Striata</i> . Light yellow; gold-striped; fine . . . . .	.10



DOUBLE PORTULACA.

NO.	PRICE
967 <i>Portulaca Grandiflora Flore Pleno.</i> Saved from double-flowering plants, reproducing a large proportion of double, in white, blood-red, purple, etc., resembling roses; one of the finest new plants introduced for a long time; rare. (See illustration)	\$0.25
968 — <i>Blensonii.</i> Vermillion; fine	.10

POLYANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Primulaceæ.*

This gay and profuse-flowering hardy plant is too well known to need description. The seeds which we offer may be expected to produce the richest and most varied color. Hardy perennial.

969 <i>Polyanthus (Primula elatior.)</i> Good mixed	.10
970 — <i>Extra Mixed.</i> Saved from named flowers	.25

POTENTILLA. NAT. ORD., *Rosaceæ.*

These are very handsome herbaceous plants, and from their hardiness and showy character are exceedingly useful and ornamental. They may be employed to advantage in filling up vacant nooks and corners. Even in single plants, and in all situations, their neatness of foliage and long duration in bloom render them objects of much beauty. Hardy perennials.

971 <i>Potentilla Atrosanguinea.</i> Dark red; from Nepaul. 1½ feet	.05
972 — <i>Hopwoodiana.</i> Rose. 1½ feet	.05
973 — <i>Aurea.</i> Orange-color; from the Alps. Half foot	.10
974 — <i>Fromosa.</i> Orange and crimson; from Nepaul	.10
975 — <i>Pedata.</i> Fine yellow. 1 foot	.10
976 — <i>Macrantha.</i> White; from Switzerland. 1 foot	.10
977 — <i>Mixed.</i> Finest mixed	.10

POPPY. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ.*

A tribe of remarkably showy, free-flowering plants, producing a rich and effective display in large mixed borders, in shrubberies, or select plantations; grows freely in any soil. Hardy annuals.

NO.				PRICE
978	<i>Poppy, Carnation</i> (<i>Papaver somniferum</i> .)	Finest mixed; double.	2 feet	\$0.05
979	— <i>French</i> .	Finest dwarf-mixed; double.	1 foot . . . . .	.05
980	— <i>German</i> .	Finest mixed; double . . . . .		.05
981	<i>Peony-flowered</i> .	Fine mixed; double . . . . .		.05
982	<i>Ranunculus</i> .	Double mixed . . . . .		.05

PRIONIUM. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

The rare Silver Grass-Tree, in appearance, and habit of growth, like a Pandanus.

983	<i>Prionium Palmita</i> .	Rare and beautiful25
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PRINCE'S FEATHER. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

Ornamental plants, with elegant plumes of rich colored flowers; succeeds well in any good garden soil. Hardy annuals.

984	<i>Prince's Feather</i> (<i>Amaranthus</i> .)	Large-flowered; crimson; from Nepaul.	2 feet	.05
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PRIMULA. NAT. ORD., *Primulacæ*.

A very beautiful greenhouse plant, of various colors. All these are particularly valuable as forming neat little plants, and flowering all winter. Greenhouse perennials.

(See Chinese Primrose.)

PYRETHRUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, producing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubby borders. Hardy perennial.

985	<i>Pyrethrum Delchayi</i> .	New; crimson; fine.	1½ feet . . . . .	.10
986	— <i>Duchess of Brabant</i> .	Rosy-purple.	1½ feet . . . . .	.10
987	— <i>Gloire de Nimy</i> .	Bright crimson.	1½ feet . . . . .	.10
988	— <i>Thenistori</i> .	Reddish rose; orange centre.	1½ feet . . . . .	.10
989	— <i>Album</i> .	Double white.	1½ feet . . . . .	.25
990	— <i>Finest Mixed</i>			.25

RHODANTHE. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Charming everlasting flowers, of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower-garden. Its neat, compact growth makes it a suitable plant for bedding or ribboning, while its bright-colored flowers, elegant style of growth, and profuse blooming, render it an object of universal admiration. The flowers, if gathered when young, make valuable winter bouquets. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm, sheltered situation. Half-hardy annuals.

991	<i>Rhodanthe Manglesii</i> .	One of the prettiest of all the everlasting flowers; neat, unique, and beautiful; small, erect branching plant, with numerous semi-double, daisy-like flowers, of rich rose-color, suffused with white, retaining their transparency and beauty for a considerable period.	1 foot . . . . .	.10
992	— <i>Maculata</i> .	This splendid novelty is larger in all its parts than <i>Rhodanthe Manglesii</i> ; about two feet high, very robust, and more hardy; fine, glossy, heart-shaped foliage, of graceful bearing, with flowers from one and a half to two inches in diameter, of a bright, deep, rosy carmine, rendered more brilliant by a broad, velvety, blackish, purple-crimson belt, surrounding the bright-yellow disk; in brilliancy of color, and graceful habit, far surpassing <i>Aeroclinium Roseum</i> .	From Australia . . . . .	.10
993	— <i>Atrosanguinea</i> .	New dwarf; densely-branching species, with longer and more pointed leaves than <i>Rhodanthe Maculata</i> , with flowers of a dark, purplish-crimson; very brilliant . . . . .		.20
994	— <i>Alba</i> .	Pure, silvery-white variety, of same size of flower as <i>Rhodanthe Maculata</i> . This is one of the finest everlasting flowers introduced for a long time. When cut in the bud, and placed under a glass, it makes a beautiful ornament . . . . .		.20

RICINUS (CASTOR-OIL BEAN.) NAT. ORD., *Euphorbiacæ*.

A magnificent and highly ornamental genus. The picturesque foliage and stately growth, combined with brilliant-colored fruit, of the new varieties, impart to select plantations, shrubberies, and mixed flower-borders, quite an Oriental aspect. In the gardens round Paris, they form one of the principal features of attraction; and if

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PRICE

planted out and grown as single specimens on our lawns and pleasure-grounds, as an ornamental foliaged plant, they would form a new and striking feature. Half-hardy annuals.

995	<i>Ricinus Africanus Hybridus.</i>	Rose-colored hybrid; very handsome; new.	
	7 feet		\$0.25
996	— <i>Giganteus.</i>	Plant and leaves of enormous size; new.	12 feet25
997	— <i>Insignis.</i>	New; splendid.	7 feet25
998	— <i>Major</i> (Castor-oil Bean.)	Very ornamental foliage.	6 to 8 feet05
999	— <i>Sanguineus.</i>	A very stately growing plant, seven feet high, with large and highly ornamental foliage of Oriental aspect, with clusters of red fruit.	6 feet10
1000	— <i>Tricolor.</i>	This effective species has its stems and leaves colored green, brown, and red.	7 feet10
1001	— <i>Braziliensis.</i>	Rich green fruit; from Brazil.	. . . . . .10
1002	— <i>Obermannii.</i>	Deep red; fine; from Africa.	8 feet10

ROSE CAMPION. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ.*

The Rose Campions are perfectly hardy, and very easily raised from seed, and will well repay the little care they require. The flowers are produced on long stems, blooming freely throughout the season. Hardy perennial.

1003	<i>Rose Campion</i> (<i>Lychniscoronaria.</i>)	Crimson; from Italy.	. . . . . .05
1004	— <i>Alba.</i>	White; from Italy.	. . . . . .05
1005	— <i>Mixed.</i>		. . . . . .05

ROSE, AFRICAN. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ.*

1006	<i>Rose African Mixed</i> (<i>Papaver rhœas.</i>)	A beautiful annual, of the easiest culture, producing double, semi-double, and single flowers, all handsome, sporting in a thousand different varieties of scarlet, crimson, purple, pink, white, variegated, and party-colored, and continuing a long time in bloom.	
	1½ feet . . . . .		.05

ROSE. NAT. ORD., *Rosaceæ.*

1007	<i>Rose Seed.</i>	Saved from a large collection of hybrid Perpetual, Tea, Bourbons, etc.	.25
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ROCKET (HESPERIS.) NAT. ORD., *Cruciferaæ.*

A well-known free-flowering spring plant, very fragrant; growing in any soil. Hardy perennial. From Europe.

1008	<i>Rocket, Sweet.</i>	Purple.	1½ feet05
1009	— <i>Alba.</i>	White.	1½ feet05
1010	— <i>Mixed.</i>		. . . . . .05

RUDBECKIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

Fine large flowers, with broad streaks of fine yellow, marked with a lively stripe of purple at the base; a prominent disk of deep brown. Very showy, and of the easiest culture.

1011	<i>Rudbeckia Amplexicaulis.</i>	Hardy annual.	2½ feet05
1012	— <i>Hirta.</i>	Light-yellow; hardy perennial.	2 feet05
1013	— <i>Lasciniata.</i>	Golden-yellow, black disk; hardy perennial.	2 feet05
1014	— <i>Fulgida.</i>	Yellow; hardy perennial.	2 feet05
1015	— <i>Purpurea.</i>	Purple-red. Hardy perennial.	. . . . . .05

SABBATIA. NAT. ORD., *Gentianaceæ.*

1016	<i>Sabbatia Campestris.</i>	A very pretty tender annual, with rose-colored flowers, yellow eye; from Texas.	Half foot25
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SALPICLOSSIS. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ.*

The Salpiglossis are beautiful annuals, with very picturesque and richly colored, erect-lobed, funnel-shaped blossoms; colors beautifully marbled, purple, scarlet, crimson, clear yellow, and buff, with elegant shades of blue. The new dwarf varieties form a very desirable section of this pleasing flower. Half-hardy annual.

1017	<i>Salpiglossis Atrococcinea.</i>	Rich scarlet, richly spotted.	1½ feet10
1018	— <i>Atropurpurea.</i>	Deep purple.	1½ feet10
1019	— <i>Azurea.</i>	Sky-blue.	1½ feet10

NO.		PRICE
1020	<i>Salpiglossis Coccinea</i> . Scarlet. 1½ feet	\$0.10
1021	— <i>Sulphurea</i> . Sulphur-yellow. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
1022	— <i>Finest Mixed</i> . The above mixed . . . . .	.10
1023	— <i>Nana Alba</i> . Dwarf white. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
1024	— — <i>Atropurpurea</i> . Purple. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
1025	— — <i>Coccinea</i> . Scarlet. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
1026	— — <i>Sulphurea</i> . Light-yellow. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
1027	— — <i>Finest Mixed</i> . Above dwarf varieties . . . . .	.10
1028	— — <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	.10

SAXIFRAGA. NAT. ORD., *Saxifrageæ*.

1029	<i>Saxifraga, Mixed Species</i> . Fine border perennials25
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SALVIA. NAT. ORD., *Labiataæ*.

Strikingly ornamental plants, for conservatory and out-door decoration, growing freely in any light rich soil, and producing a magnificent effect in beds, ribbons, or edgings, where their beautiful spikes of bloom are produced in the greatest profusion. They all bloom the first season from seed. Half-hardy annual.

1030	<i>Salvia Coccinea</i> . Small, bright scarlet flowers, very pretty for beds; from South America. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
1031	— — <i>Splendens</i> . A fine scarlet variety; from South America. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
1032	— <i>Pumila</i> . A dwarf, dark-red variety; forming a dwarf, compact, handsome bush; fine for bedding. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
1033	— <i>Romeriana</i> . Deep-crimson; fine. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

The following varieties are very fine for the conservatory or autumn flowering; remarkable for their spikes of rich-colored flowers. Half-hardy perennials.

1034	— <i>Amabilis</i> . Lavender-blue; from South America. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
1035	— <i>Argentea</i> . Fine large silvery foliage, of great substance; from Crete. 2 ft. . . . .	.10
1036	— <i>Aurea</i> . Yellow; from Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	.10
1037	— <i>Patens</i> . Splendid deep-blue; from Mexico. 3 feet . . . . .	.25
1038	— <i>Splendens</i> . Beautiful scarlet. 3 feet . . . . .	.25
1039	— <i>Azurea</i> . Fine azure-blue. 2 feet . . . . .	.25
1040	— <i>Lilleana</i> . Blue and white; very fine. 3 feet . . . . .	.25
1041	— <i>Tenorii</i> . Blue; hardy perennial . . . . .	.05
1042	— <i>Rosea</i> . . . . .	.05

SAPONARIA. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

One of the best and longest-blooming of all dwarf annuals, producing masses of minute cross-shaped blossoms; admirable for bedding.

1043	<i>Saponaria Calabrica</i> . Bright rosy-pink; from Calabria. Half-foot . . . . .	.10
1044	— <i>Rosea</i> . Rose-colored. Half foot . . . . .	.10
1045	— <i>Alba</i> . Pure white. Half foot . . . . .	.10

SCABIOUS (MOURNING BRIDE). NAT. ORD., *Dipsacæ*.

"The Scabious blooms in sad array,
A mourner in her spring."

A hardy, ornamental plant, suitable for borders. It may be sown at any time in May, and will produce its flowers from July to October. There is a great variety in the flowers of different plants; some of them are almost black, others a dark puce-purple, and various shades, down to lilac; they are produced in heads. Hardy annuals.

1046	<i>Scabiosa Atropurpurea</i> . A mixture of the finest dark colors. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
1047	— <i>New Dwarf</i> . Mixed; very fine. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
1048	— <i>Dwarf, Scarlet</i> . Very fine. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
1049	— — <i>Carmine</i> . 1 foot . . . . .	.05
1050	— <i>Candidissima</i> . Pure white; very desirable. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
1051	— <i>Starry</i> . The blooms of this, if picked early, are well adapted for winter bouquets . . . . .	.25
1052	— <i>Ochroleuca</i> . Light-yellow. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.10
1053	— <i>Tartarica</i> . Blue. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.10

NO.

PRICE

SCHINUS. NAT. ORD., *Teribinthaceæ.*

An elegant, ornamental and highly fragrant greenhouse shrub, with beautiful bunches of waxy, currant-like fruit. The plant forms a desirable drawing-room ornament, and is easily cultivated; seeds sown in spring make handsome autumn plants. It succeeds out of doors, in summer.

1054 *Schinus Molle* (Pepper Shrub). From Peru. 6 feet \$0.25

SCOTANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ.*

A beautiful fast-growing annual climber, with elegant foliage, covered with pure white flowers, imitating those of *Mandevilla suaveolens*, and splendid oblong scarlet fruits.

1055 *Scotanthus Tubiflorus*. A magnificent novelty25

SCHIZANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Elegant slender-branched annuals, with very conspicuous lobed or cut-petaled flowers of white, lilac, purple, and rich red, orange and violet-crimson spots and marks, very picturesquely blended; well adapted for either garden or pot-culture. For winter flowering, they should be sown in August, and grown in pots. Half-hardy annuals.

1056 *Schizanthus Grahamii*. Lilac and orange; very fine. 1½ feet05

1057 — *Gracilis*. Lilac and spotted; a very graceful variety05

1058 — *Grandiflorus Occulatus*. Various shades, with blue centre; fine new variety. 1½ feet10

1059 — *Humilis*. Lilac and crimson. Three-quarters05

1060 — *Pinnatus*. Pinnate-leave, rosy-purple, and yellow-spotted; very pretty. 1 foot05

1061 — — *Priestii*. Pure white. 1 foot05

1062 — *Retusus*. Deep rose, and orange-crimson tip; fine. 1½ feet05

1063 — — *Alba*. White, crimson tip; superb. 1½ feet05

1064 — *Good Mixed*05

1065 — *Finest Mixed*. Including all best varieties10

SEDUM (STONE-CROP.) NAT. ORD., *Crassulacæ.*

A useful and exceedingly interesting genus of pretty little plants, growing freely on rock or rustic work, also on ornamental mounds, old walls, etc., where, during summer, they expand their brilliant star-shaped flowers in the greatest profusion. Hardy perennials.

1066 *Sedum Cæruleum*. Blue; from Africa. One-quarter foot10

1067 — *Kamtschatkense*. Orange; from Kamtschatka. Half foot10

1068 — *Mixed*10

SIDA. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ.*

Handsome, free-flowering, easily cultivated greenhouse plants. Succeed well in any rich soil.

1069 — *Sida Angustifolia*. Yellow; from Bourbon. 4 feet25

1070 — *Behriana*. From India. 4 feet25

1071 — *Indica*. Yellow, centre dark-red; from India. 4 feet25

1072 — — *Mixed*25

SCHIZOPETALON. NAT. ORD., *Crucifereæ.*

1073 *Schizopetalon Walkerii*. White, fragrant; pretty for pots or edging. Hardy annual. Half foot10

SILENE or CATCHFLY. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ.*

Among the tribe of Silenes will be found some of the brightest ornaments of the flower-garden, either in respect to brilliancy of color, or length of duration in bloom; fine for beds, borders, or ribbons. Hardy annuals.

1074 *Silene Compacta*. Beautiful pink, growing in clusters; from Caucasus. 1½ feet .05

1075 — *Pendula*. Rosy-purple; a favorite species; from Sicily. 1½ feet . . .05

1076 — *Alba*. White; fine; 1½ feet05

1077 — *Pseudo Atocion*. Rosy-pink flower, with white centre; very free-blooming .05

1078 — *Rubella*. Red; from Portugal. 1 foot05

1079 — — *Alba*. White; fine. 1 foot05

1080 — *Schafta*. Rosy-lilac; from Russia. Hardy perennial05

1081 — *Saxifraga*. Pink. Hardy perennial. Half foot05

SNAPDRAGON (ANTIRRHINUM). NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Snapdragon, or *Antirrhinum*, is one of our most showy and useful border-plants. Amongst the more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely-shaped flowers, of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully marked throats; will bloom the first season from seed, and are very effective in beds or mixed borders. Half-hardy perennials.

(See *Antirrhinum*.)

SPERCULA. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ.*

Extremely neat, moss-like plants, of a beautiful lively green, largely used as a substitute for grass on lawns, which they quickly cover, and require no further attention than rolling and keeping free from weeds; are found to thrive best on a stiff soil.

1082	<i>Spergula Pilifer</i> L.	From Corsica.	One-eighth foot	\$0.10
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SPHENOCYNE. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

A very showy, free-flowering plant; very effective for beds, mixed borders, edging, or ribbons. Hardy annual.

1083	<i>Sphenogyne Speciosa.</i>	Bright-yellow; black centre; from South America.	1
	foot	.	.05

SPRAGUEA. NAT. ORD., *Portulacaceæ*.

A charming plant, resembling the *Calandrina*, with *Amaranthus*-like flowers; extremely graceful and beautiful; very effective as an edging, and valuable for rock-work; delighting in a rich loamy soil. Half-hardy annual.

1084	<i>Spraguea Umbellata.</i>	New; white, shaded and spotted with purple; from California.	Three-quarters foot25
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STATICE. NAT. ORD., *Plumbaginaceæ.*

A magnificent genus of beautiful greenhouse and out-door plants, remarkable alike for variety of their foliage and the brilliancy and beauty of their flowers. The hardy kinds are splendid for rock-work and the flower-borders, while the half-hardy make fine conservatory plants. Half-hardy perennial.

1085	<i>Statice Armeria.</i>	Suitable for edging.	Half foot	.	.	.	.	.	.10
1086	— <i>Bonduellii.</i>	Deep golden-yellow; from Levant.	1½ feet	.	.	.	.	.	.10
1087	— <i>Formosa.</i>	Rose-color; fine.	1 foot	.	.	.	.	.	.10
1088	— <i>Fortunii.</i>	White and yellow; from China.	1 foot	.	.	.	.	.	.25
1089	— <i>Pseudo Armeria.</i>	Very ornamental and effective; rose-color.	2 feet	.	.	.	.	.	.10
1090	— — <i>Alba.</i>	White; from China	.	.	.	.	.	.	.10
1091	— <i>Rosea Superba.</i>	Bright rose; fine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.25
1092	— <i>Halfordii.</i>	A beautiful greenhouse variety.	2 feet	.	.	.	.	.	.25
1093	— <i>Texana.</i>	Red. Hardy annual	.	.	.	.	.	.	.10
1094	— <i>Latifolia.</i>	Blue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.10

STOCKS (GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH). NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful, and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging or ribboning, it is unsurpassed either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom.

The Ten-week Stock is the most universally cultivated, and usually blooms ten to twelve weeks after being sown. They grow from six to fifteen inches high, and when cultivated in rich soil, and occasionally watered with weak guano water, throw out an immense quantity of lateral spikes of bloom, so that each plant forms a perfect bouquet; and it would, indeed, be difficult to surpass the grand effect produced in beds or ribbons by these exquisite gems.

1095	Stocks, Ten-week.	Large-flowered, comprising only the finest and most distinct colors, yielding fifty per cent of double flowers; mixed	.25
1096	— — Dwarf.	A dwarf variety of preceding; several splendid colors mixed	.25
1097	— — New Large-flowered Pyramidal.	The most popular stock in cultivation; very choice; received from one of the most celebrated florists in Germany. Twenty brightest and most distinct colors mixed	.25
1098	— — Good Mixed.	A great variety of colors	.05
1099	— — Pure White		.10
1100	— — Scarlet		.10
1101	— — Purple		.10
1102	— — Carmine		.10

NO.	PRICE
1103 <i>Stocks, New Large-flowered Wallflower-leaved.</i> Mixed	\$0.10
1104 — — — <i>New Hybrid.</i> Mixed between the rough and smooth-leaved varieties; very fine . . . . .	.10
1105 — — — <i>Dwarf German</i> (saved from pot-plants). This is one of the finest. Fifteen colors mixed . . . . .	.25
1106 — — — <i>Miniature.</i> A dwarf variety, growing four inches high; fine for edg- ings; finest mixed . . . . .	.10
1107 — — — <i>Semperflorens, or Perpetual.</i> A fine variety, remaining in flower a long time; finest mixed . . . . .	.25
1108 — — — <i>Giant, or Tree.</i> A very valuable acquisition, by its large flowers being from one and a half to two inches in diameter; height of plants, two to two and a half feet; unsurpassed for bedding purposes; finest mixed . . . . .	.25

The Intermediate or autumn-flowering varieties, if sown early in spring, will bloom the same autumn. For winter-flowering, they should be sown in June. They are also valuable for early spring-blooming, for which purpose they should be sown the last of July or in August, and kept from hard frost during winter. Plants treated in this way, and planted out in beds in May, make a rich display during the early summer months.

The Emperor, or perpetual-flowering. This magnificent class of Stocks may be treated in the same manner as the Intermediate, and used for the same purposes. They frequently last several years, if protected from frost; hence its name — Perpetual.

1109 <i>Intermediate, or Autumn-flowering Stock.</i> Finest (twelve distinct colors) mixed . . . . .	.10
1110 <i>Perpetual, or Emperor Stocks.</i> Finest mixed . . . . .	.10
1111 — — — <i>New Large-flowering.</i> Finest mixed; superb . . . . .	.25
1112 <i>Hybrid Giant Cape, or Cocardean Stocks.</i> Finest (five distinct colors) mixed . . . . .	.25

The Brompton and Giant Cape are generally called Winter Stocks, on account of their not flowering the first year. The former is robust and branching. The latter possesses the characteristics so much esteemed by some; viz., immense pyramidal spikes of bloom.

1113 <i>Brompton, or Winter Stocks.</i> Finest mixed . . . . .	.10
1114 — — — <i>Crimson.</i> Dwarf; beautiful . . . . .	.10
1115 — — — <i>Rose-color.</i> Dwarf; beautiful . . . . .	.10
1116 — — — <i>Dark-blue.</i> Dwarf; beautiful . . . . .	.10
1117 — — — <i>New Large and Early-flowering.</i> A splendid acquisition, the habit of which is extremely robust; foliage is exceedingly strong-growing, and of a most striking green, by which the lively colors produce the greatest effect; finest mixed . . . . .	.25

(For splendid assortments of Stock, see Collections.)

STIPA. NAT. ORD., *Graminaceæ*.

1118 <i>Stipa Gigantea.</i> Fine ornamental grass . . . . .	.10
1119 — — — <i>Pennata</i> (Feather Grass). Beautiful . . . . .	.05
1120 — — — <i>Capitata.</i> Ornamental grass . . . . .	.10

STEVIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Mexican perennials, with tufts of very pretty white or pinkish flowers, which should be grown in sandy peat; fine for pots or borders. Tender perennials.

1121 <i>Stevia Purpurea.</i> Purple. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
1122 — — — <i>Serrata.</i> White: the variety usually grown for cutting. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

SULTAN. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Handsome border annual, of easy culture; native of Persia; with fragrant flowers from July to September.

1123 <i>Sultan Sweet.</i> White. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
1124 — — — <i>Purpurea.</i> 2 feet . . . . .	.05
1125 — — — <i>Yellow.</i> Fine. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

SUNFLOWER. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

(See Helianthus.)

NO.

PRICE

SWEET WILLIAMS. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A useful and well-known tribe of plants, perfectly hardy, and easily raised from seed; a bed of fine varieties presenting a rich sight; it sports into endless varieties, viz.: pink, purple, crimson, scarlet, white, variously edged, eyed, and spotted. Our seeds were saved from the finest named varieties, together with Hunt's (a celebrated English amateur,) which we can confidently recommend as superior to any thing ever before offered in this country. Hardy perennials.

- 1126 Sweet Williams.** Fine mixed \$0.05
1127 — — Double-flowering. Finest mixed; from a splendid collection of double flowers10
1128 — — Auricula-flowered. New. This is one of the most desirable, differing from other varieties only in the markings of the flowers, which closely resemble the Auricula. The flowers have a large white disc, with a broad middle zone of rich crimson, purple, and violet; trusses large and perfect25
1129 — — Hunt's Perfection. Saved from Bragg's finest strain in cultivation; has taken the first prize at all the London exhibitions the past season; truly gorgeous in size, color, and variety25

SWEET ALYSSUM. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

(See Alyssum.)

TAGETES. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Elegant free-flowering plants, with pretty foliage; very effective in mixed borders; succeeds best in a light rich soil. Half-hardy annuals.

- 1130 Tagetes Signata Pumila.** An elegant new dwarf variety, about one foot high; and, when full grown, the plant will measure two feet in diameter, forming a beautiful compact bush, completely covered with flowers, and continuing in bloom until hard frost sets in. Recommended as one of the most showy plants for borders and dwarf beds yet introduced; of the easiest culture. Plants should stand at least two and a half feet apart10
1131 — Lucida. Deep yellow; from South America. 1 foot10
1132 — Signata. Orange, streaked with brown; from Peru. 2 feet10

TACSONIA. NAT. ORD., *Passifloræ*.

- 1133 Tacsonia Ignea.** This is a splendid orange-scarlet-colored "Passion-flower," like conservatory climbing shrub; showing the unequalled vermilion tint of the Genesera Cinnabarinna, each blossom being relieved by contrast with a circle or band of purple filaments in the centre50

TOURNEFORTIA. NAT. ORD., *Boraginæ*.

A very pretty plant, flowers of which resemble the Heliotrope, but without its fragrance; fine either for pot or garden culture. Half-hardy annual.

- 1134 Tournefortia Heliotropoides.** Lilac; trailer; from Buenos Ayres. Half foot .10

TRIFOLIUM. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

Remarkably showy plant, with large handsome flowers; grows freely in any soil. Hardy annual.

- 1135 Trifolium Atropurpureum.** Dark purple. 1 foot05
1136 — Odoratum (Sweet-scented Clover.) White; very fragrant. 4 feet . . .05

TRACHELIUM (THROATWORT.) NAT. ORD., *Campanulaceæ*.

- 1137 Trachelium Cœruleum.** Blue; pretty Campanula-like plants; from Italy. Hardy biennials. 2 feet10

TRITOMA. NAT. ORD., *Hemerocallidaceæ*.

Splendid half-hardy, evergreen, herbaceous plants, forming large, robust, stemless leaf crowns, from the centre of which their tall flower-stems, three to five feet in height, are produced in summer and autumn, with large dense-flowered terminal racemes of rich pendant orange-red and scarlet tubulous flowers, each raceme a foot or more in length.

They are admirably adapted for bedding out; and the numerous terminal flame-colored blossoms form a stately distant or mediate effect. They thrive in any rich light garden soil. On approach of winter, they should be taken up and placed in the greenhouse or cellar, for replanting out again in spring.

NO.		PRICE
1138	<i>Tritoma Uvaria</i> . Finest mixed	\$0.25

THUNBERGIA. NAT. ORD., *Acanthaceæ*.

Extremely ornamental climbers; much admired; very free bloomers; good for trellis, stems of trees, in the greenhouse, or out of doors in summer in a warm situation. Tender annuals.

1139	<i>Thunbergia Alata</i> . Winged, buff, with dark eye. 4 to 6 feet . . . . .	.05
1140	— <i>Alba</i> . White with dark eye. 4 to 6 feet . . . . .	.05
1141	— <i>Aurantiaca</i> . Bright orange; dark eye. 4 to 6 feet . . . . .	.05
1142	— <i>Bakerii</i> . Fine; white. 4 to 6 feet . . . . .	.10
1143	— <i>Sulphurea</i> . Pale yellow. 4 to 6 feet . . . . .	.05
1144	— <i>Americana</i> . Clear buff. 4 to 6 feet . . . . .	.10
1145	— <i>Mixed</i> . All the above mixed . . . . .	.10

TIGRIDIA. NAT. ORD., *Tridacæ*.

1146	<i>Tigridia Pavonia</i> (Tiger Flower.) Red and yellow, spotted with dark crimson-purple. Tender bulbs . . . . .	.25
1147	<i>Conchiflora</i> . Bright yellow, spotted with crimson . . . . .	.25

TROPÆOLUM. NAT. ORD., *Tropæoleæ*.

(See Canary Flower.)

The following varieties, as hybrids from *Tropæolum Lobbianum*, are unsurpassed by any collection ever offered. They are all of the easiest culture, and flower profusely the first year. Though not in all cases perpetuating their respective kinds true from seed, they nevertheless often produce still more beautiful ones, and among them varieties of the perpetual-flowering, which are invaluable for decoration in the greenhouse or conservatory, and for bouquets in winter.

In the greenhouse or conservatory they may be had in bloom the greater part of the year; and in favored situations in the open air, for edgings, covering trellis-work, or handles of rustic baskets, or trailing from vases, their elegance of form and brilliancy of color render them peculiarly valuable.

1143	<i>Tropæolum Lobbianum</i> . Orange. 4 feet . . . . .	.20
1149	— <i>Caroline Schmidt</i> . Deep scarlet. 6 feet . . . . .	.25
1150	— <i>Duc de Malakoff</i> . Straw color; edged rose, spotted with red. 6 feet . . . . .	.25
1151	— <i>Brilliant</i> . Dark scarlet. 6 feet . . . . .	.25
1152	— <i>Schultzi</i> . Deep carmine; foliage dark green; fine. 4 feet . . . . .	.10
1153	— <i>Flamula Grandiflora</i> . Yellow; beautifully streaked with carmine; very choice. 6 feet . . . . .	.20
1154	— <i>Giant des Batailles</i> . Brilliant crimson. 6 feet . . . . .	.25
1155	— <i>Garibaldi</i> . Fine orange, shaded with scarlet. 6 feet . . . . .	.25
1156	— <i>Duc de Vienne</i> . Sulphur, with vermilion spots. 6 feet . . . . .	.25

VALERIAN. NAT. ORD., *Valerianaceæ*.

Perennial plants; mostly natives of Europe; will grow in almost any soil. The dwarf species are very suitable for rock-work.

1157	<i>Valeriana Rubra</i> . Red. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
1158	— <i>Alba</i> . White. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05

VALLOTA. NAT. ORD., *Amaryllidaceæ*.

A splendid bulbous-rooted plant, allied to the *Amaryllis* and *Lily*. It blooms in August, throwing up its strong stems about one foot high, with from five to eight brilliant scarlet lily-like flowers; very ornamental for bedding out in summer, or for culture in pots.

1159	<i>Vallota Purpurea Superba</i> . Fine25
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VENIDIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

An exceedingly showy plant, with large handsome flower, having a very gay appearance in beds or mixed borders; thrives best in turfy loam. Half-hardy annual.

1160	<i>Venidium Calendulaceum</i> . Deep orange; rich brown centre; from Cape of Good Hope. 1 foot05
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VENUS' LOOKING-GLASS. NAT. ORD., *Campanulaceæ*.

A free-flowering, pretty little plant, of nice habit of growth, especially adapted for beds, ribbons, or edgings; grows well in any garden soil. Hardy annual.



DOUBLE ZINNIA.

See page 66.

NO.

PRICE

- 1161 *Venus' Looking-Glass* (*Campanula*).** Finest mixed; from South of Europe.
Half foot \$0.05

VENUS' NAVELWORT. NAT. ORD., *Boraginaceæ*.

A very pretty little plant, useful for ribbons, and forms a neat edging to shrubbery borders, etc.; grows freely in every soil. Hardy annual.

- 1162 *Venus' Navelwort* (*Cynoglossum Linifolius*).** White; from Portugal. 1½ feet .05

VERONICA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

A genus of the most beautiful and showy evergreen shrubs, producing their handsome spikes of flowers in the greatest profusion.

- 1163 *Veronica Glaucia* (New).** Blue; very fine; from England. Hardy perennial.
2 feet10
- 1164 — *Devoniana*.** Red and white. Half-hardy shrub. 2½ feet10
- 1165 — *Syracca*.** Bright blue and white; fine for pot-culture, edgings, vases, or rock-work. Half-hardy annual. Half foot10
- 1166 — — *Alba*.** White variety of preceding10
- 1167 — *Andersonii*.** Lilac and white; greenhouse shrub. 2 feet10
- 1168 — *Austriaca*.** Blue. Hardy perennial05
- 1169 — *Imperialis*.** Blue. Greenhouse shrub25
- 1170 — *Lindleyana*.** Lilac. Greenhouse shrub25
- 1171 — *Virginica*.** Rose-color. Hardy perennial05

VERBENA. NAT. ORD., *Verbeneaceæ*.

A charming genus of universally admired and easily cultivated plants, simply requiring the treatment of half-hardy annuals to have them bloom during the summer; for winter decoration, they are invaluable. Half-hardy perennial.

- 1172 *Verbena Aubletia*.** Reddish-purple; from North America. Half foot . . .05
- 1173 — *Drummondii*.** Lilac; from Texas10
- 1174 — *Pulcherrima*.** Violet; fine. Half foot10
- 1175 — *Teuroides Odorata*.** Fine white; from Germany10
- 1176 — *Venosa*.** Rich purple; free-bloomer; trailer; from Buenos Ayres . . .05
- 1177 — *Fine Mixed***10
- 1178 — *Hybrida*.** From finest named sorts; extra mixed20
- 1179 — — *Snow's*.** From Dexter Snow's celebrated collection of several hundred varieties; fine mixed25
- 1180 — — *New Italian Striped*.** One of last season's novelties; brilliant colors of carnation-like, striped with rose, lilac, purple, on various colored ground . .25
- 1181 — — *Auriculæflora*.** A splendid novelty, large and well-formed; blooms in various shades, with a distinct eye of white or rose, and properly called *Auriculæflora*, as the disk comes near the *Polyanthus* and *Auricula*. Extra fine mixed50
- 1182 — — *Coccinea*.** From most brilliant scarlet flowers25
- 1183 — — *Cærulea*.** Deep-blue; fine25

VIOLA TRICOLOR. NAT. ORD., *Violaceæ*.

(See Pansy or Heartsease.)

VINCA. NAT. ORD., *Apocynaceæ*.

A genus of the most beautiful greenhouse plants; succeeding out of doors, in warm, sheltered situations. Seed sown early in spring, will bloom the same season.

- Vinca Rosea*.** Rose-color; from East Indies10
- 1184 — *Alba*.** White, with crimson eye10
- 1185 — — *Nova*.** A new variety; pure white25

VISCARIA. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A genus of remarkably pretty profuse-flowering plants, producing a striking effect in beds, ribbons, or mixed borders; growing freely in any good garden-soil. Hardy annual.

- 1186 *Viscaria Burridgii*.** White. 1½ feet05
- 1187 — *Calii Rosea* (Rose of Heaven).** Bright rose, with white center; from Levant.
1½ feet05

NO.		PRICE
1188	<i>Viscaria Cæli Alba</i> . Pure white; fine . . . . .	.05
1189	— — <i>Nana</i> . Dwarf; bright rose, white centre . . . . .	.10
1190	— — <i>Oculata</i> . Pink, with rich crimson eye; from Algiers . . . . .	.05
1191	— — <i>Dunnetti</i> . White, with dark eye . . . . .	.10
1192	— — <i>Coccinea Nana</i> . Bright scarlet, with rosy-purple centre. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
1193	— — <i>Hybrida Splendens</i> . A handsome perennial variety . . . . .	.25
1194	— — <i>Finest Mixed</i> . . . . .	.10
1195	— — <i>Good Mixed</i> . . . . .	.05

WALLFLOWER. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

A useful and ornamental class of plants; very fragrant. Half-hardy perennial.

1196	<i>Wallflower</i> . Good mixed . . . . .	.05
1197	— — <i>Dwarf</i> . Large-flowering; mixed . . . . .	.10
1198	— — <i>Double</i> . Finest German; mixed . . . . .	.10

(For separate colors, see Collections.)

WHITLAVIA. NAT. ORD., *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

A very handsome free-flowering plant, suitable for beds and borders; from California. Hardy annual.

1199	<i>Whitlavia Grandiflora</i> . Violet-blue. 1 foot05
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XERANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A fine everlasting flower, good for winter bouquets. Hardy annual.

1200	<i>Xeranthemum Double</i> . Purple. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
1201	— — <i>White</i> . 2 feet . . . . .	.10
1202	— — <i>Compacta</i> . New dwarf; purple. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
1203	— — — — <i>Alba</i> . White. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
1204	— — — — <i>Lutea</i> . Yellow. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

ZAUSCHNERIA. NAT. ORD., *Onagrariceæ*.

1205	<i>Zauschneria Californica</i> . A very interesting and valuable hardy autumn-flowering plant, with a profusion of scarlet flower-tubes in September, October, and November; well adapted for dry, gravelly soils in sunny situations. Exceedingly handsome for beds and borders. Hardy perennials. 1 foot25
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ZINNIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A grand genus of autumn-flowering plants, combining the greatest richness and diversity of color with unequalled profusion and duration of bloom.

Among the novelties of recent introduction, the New Double Zinnia has proved a most important acquisition. Its splendid double flowers rival, in beauty, size, and form, moderate size dahlias.

1206	<i>Zinnia Elegans</i> . Mixed. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
1207	— — <i>Double</i> . Mixed (see engraving.) No new annual has excited so much attention as this. First introduced by Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris, 1860; and since that time has been much improved in size, form, and color. The seed we offer was saved only from the finest double flowers, and will produce a large percentage of double-flowering plants. Finest mixed . . . . .	.10
A	— — — — <i>Aurea</i> . Splendid double; golden-yellow; rich . . . . .	.10
B	— — — — <i>Coccinea</i> . Double; scarlet . . . . .	.10
C	— — — — <i>Carmine</i> . Beautiful light rose or carmine; full double . . . . .	.10
D	— — — — <i>Violacea</i> . Very dark crimson-purple; full double . . . . .	.10
1208	— — <i>Mexicana</i> . This proves to be a new and desirable species. It is a neat dwarf plant of compact habit, scarcely one foot high, much branched, with numerous flower-heads, about two inches across, the ray florets being of a full orange color in the centre, and paler at the margins. It is offered in some lists under the name of <i>Zinnia Haageana</i> , and also <i>Aurea</i> and <i>Sanvitalia Mexicana</i> . . . . .	.10

(For separate colors, see Collections.)

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS

OF

FRENCH AND GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS.

We invite the attention of our numerous customers to the following list of assortments of flower seeds. They have all been selected expressly for us, by our special correspondents in France and Germany, from the various noted flower-seed growers whose well known reputation is a sure guaranty of their superior excellence, both as regards distinctness of color, and freshness of seed. We have no hesitation in recommending them as equal, if not superior, to any to be obtained in Europe.

ASTERS.

NO.		PRICE
1209	<i>Truffaut's Peony Flowered Aster.</i> Sixteen splendid varieties; distinct colors	\$1.50
1210	— — <i>Pyramid Flowered.</i> Twelve splendid varieties; of the most beautiful colors	1.25
1211	— — — — Eight splendid varieties; distinct colors	1.00
1212	— — — — Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1213	— — <i>Perfection.</i> Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
1214	— — — — Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1215	<i>Dwarf Large-flowering Peony.</i> Six superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1216	<i>Imbricated Pompon.</i> Twelve splendid varieties	1.50
1217	<i>Truffaut's Imbrigue Pompon.</i> Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1218	<i>New Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered.</i> Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.25
1219	<i>New Giant Emperor.</i> Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
1220	<i>New Coarctéau, or Crown-flowered.</i> Six beautiful varieties, of the most splendid colors	1.00
1221	<i>Globe-flowered Pyramidal.</i> Twelve superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1222	<i>Double Globe Quilled.</i> Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1223	<i>Ranunculus-flowered.</i> Eight superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1224	<i>Reid's Improved Quilled.</i> Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1225	<i>Double Dwarf Aster.</i> Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1226	— — <i>Bouquet Pyramid.</i> Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1227	<i>Boltze's New Miniature Bouquet Pyramid.</i> Five superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1228	<i>New Peony Globe.</i> Seven superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1229	<i>New Rose-flowered.</i> Twelve superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
1230	<i>Porcupine, or Hedgehog.</i> Nine superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75

BALSAMS

1231	<i>Double Camellia-flowered Balsams.</i> Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1232	— <i>Dwarf Balsams.</i> Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75

NO.	PRICE
1233 Double Spotted Rose-flowered Balsams. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	\$1.00
1234 Improved Double Rose-flowered Balsams. Ten splendid varieties, unsurpassable in quality. Twenty-five seeds of each	1.25
1235 New Rose-flowered. Eight splendid varieties	1.00

GERMAN STOCKS.

1236 Dwarf Early Flowering. Sixteen varieties	1.25
1237 — — — Ten-weeks Stocks. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1238 Large-flowered Improved Dwarf Ten-weeks Stocks. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1239 New Large-flowered Pyramidal Ten-Weeks Stocks. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1240 — — — Eight varieties . . . . .	.75
1241 Dwarf Pyramidal Ten-weeks Stocks. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1242 Miniature, or Lilliputian Ten-weeks Stocks. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1243 Dwarf Bouquet Ten-weeks Stocks. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1244 Giant, or Tree Ten-weeks Stocks. Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1245 New Early Autumn-flowering Stocks. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1246 Giant Cape Stocks. Five splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
1247 Brompton Stocks. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1248 New Early Large-flowered Brompton Stocks. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1249 Emperor, or Perpetual Stocks. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1250 Semperflorens, or Perpetual. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1251 New Hybrid. Hybrid between the Wall-flower and the rough leaves. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1252 New Robust. A beautiful acquisition. Six splendid varieties of the most beautiful colors	1.50

LARKSPURS.

1253 Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur. Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1254 Double Tall Rocket Larkspur. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
1255 Double Branching Larkspur. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
1256 Double Hyacinth-flowered Larkspur. Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75

VARIOUS COLLECTIONS.

1257 Antirrhinum Majus (Snapdragon.) Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1258 — — — Nanum. Five splendid varieties; dwarf; the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1259 Canna. Twenty-five splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	3.00
1260 Capsicum. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1261 Convolvulus Major. Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
1262 Coxcomb. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1263 Everlasting Flower. Twenty-four varieties	1.50
1264 — — — Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00

NO.	PRICE
1265 Gourds. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . .	\$0.75
1266 Helichrysum. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . .	.75
1267 Hollyhock. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . .	1.50
1268 — Eight varieties . . . . .	.75
1269 Heartsease, or Pansies. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . .	1.50
1270 Petunia. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1271 Phlox Drummondii. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . .	1.00
1272 Poppies. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1273 Portulaca. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1274 — Double. Four splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
1275 Salpiglossis. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1276 Sweet Peas. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
1277 Scabiosa. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
1278 Ipomea. Half-hardy and tender. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1279 Marvel of Peru. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
1280 Marygold, African and French. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
1281 Ornamental Grasses. Twenty-five splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.25
1282 — — Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1283 Penstemon. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1284 Wallflower (from pot-plants). Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . .	1.50
1285 — Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1286 Zinnia Elegans. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1287 Finest Double. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00

NOVELTIES FOR 1866-7.

NO.	PRICE
1288 Adonis Vernalis Grandiflora Superba. A beautiful variety, with larger flowers than Adonis Vernalis; bright yellow, with large dark-brown centre. Perennial	\$0.25
1289 Aquilegia Siberica Rubro Violaceo Pleno. A fine, compact, full-blooming variety, with erect, double, rich, reddish-violet flowers. Perennial . . . . .	.25
1290 Argyranthemum Gracile . . . . .	.50
1291 Aster, Hedge-hog, Porcupine, or Needle. Crimson, with white centre . . . . .	.25
1292 — Needle Perfection. White . . . . .	.25
1293 — Early-flowering Dwarf Chrysanthemum. Assortment of six colors, each color separate. Each . . . . .	.25
1294 — Truffaut's La Superbe. Blue, celeste and white . . . . .	.25
1295 — Bouquet Pompon Dwarf. Four new colors . . . . .	.25
1296 Agrostemma Celi Rosa Hybrida Flore Pleno. A new double variety of this very pretty plant producing a profusion of densely double flowers. A great acquisition . . . . .	.50
1297 Balsams, New Double Rose-flowered, ONE-HALF DWARF. Three-quarters foot high; double and very beautiful. Four varieties mixed . . . . .	.25
1298 Bisanja Major. A very handsome hardy annual, growing about two and a half feet high, with deep green, finely cut foliage, and dense umbels of white flowers, elegantly disposed, producing a grand effect in groups or masses . . .	.25

NO.		PRICE
1299	<i>Calliopsis Diversifolia</i> . A very pretty dwarf, hardy plant, about a foot high, covered with golden-yellow flowers, which have a reddish-brown centre, and slightly marbled margin. Perennial	\$0.50
1300	<i>Celosia Pyramidalis Atrioviolacea</i> . A very handsome variety of the Pyramidal Coxcombs . . . . .	.50
1301	<i>Cianthus Dampieri Alba</i> . A new and remarkable variety, with large white flowers, delicately marked with a scarlet line around each petal. Two seeds . . . . .	.50
1302	<i>Cheiranthus Annua</i> . New large-flowered Ten-weeks Stock, with brilliant blood-red flowers, much more intense than any previous variety, and large-flowered . . . . .	.25
1303	<i>Cineraria Argentea Vera</i> . A handsome silvery shrubby species . . . . .	.50
1304	— <i>Burgai</i> . With very handsome leaves and flowers . . . . .	.50
1305	— <i>Papyracea</i> . A new and beautiful large leaved species, with flower stems four feet high . . . . .	.50
1306	<i>Cucurbita Argyrosperma</i> . A new Mexican gourd, with fruit of a depressed spherical form, having large, handsome white seeds; eatable, with the flavor of a hazel-nut; an addition to the dessert. Ten seeds	1.00
1307	<i>Clarkia Pulchella Alba Tom Thumb</i> . A very compact and beautiful variety . . . . .	.25
1308	— <i>Integripetala Fl. Albo Pleno</i> . A new double variety, highly recommended by the raisers of this new acquisition . . . . .	.25
1309	<i>Cucumeropsis Mackenii</i> . A handsome cucurbitaceous plant, with green fruit of the size of a cedar-cone, with light-green and white stripes	1.00
1310	<i>Cytisus Glabratus</i> . Very beautiful, with large golden-yellow flowers; very fragrant	1.00
1311	<i>Dahlia Imperialis</i> . A splendid foliaged species, with white bell-shaped flowers, borne gracefully on large terminal pyramids	1.00
1312	<i>Dianthus Heddewigii Nanus Flore Albo Pleno</i> (Benary.) This is a new double white variety of the beautiful Heddewigii pink. It is of quite compact dwarfish habit, resembling <i>Dianthus Heddewigii</i> Fl. Pl., and nearly, without exception, constant from seed, which it produces very sparingly . . . . .	.50
1313	— <i>Cinnatus</i> . A new species from Japan, of the size of <i>Dianthus Heddewigii</i> , and with deeply fringed petals. Superb . . . . .	.50
1314	— <i>Chinensis Coronatus Flore Pleno</i> . A new double-flowered variety of this beautiful striped variety, raised in Prussia, and received direct from the producer. Very superb . . . . .	.25
1315	— <i>Dictamnus Fraxinella Grandiflora</i> . A new large-flowered variety, in various shades and most brilliant colors. Very fine . . . . .	.50
1316	<i>Godetia Lindleyana, Tom Thumb</i> . A new dwarf, compact free-flowering variety . . . . .	.10
1317	<i>Gyncrium Argentum Kermesinum</i> . A new and superb variety of the magnificent Pampas Grass, the tall silvery flower-spikes tinted with <i>rosy-crimson</i> . . . . .	.50
1318	<i>Heliotropium Mexicanum</i> . Quite new, with light rose-colored flowers . . . . .	.50
1319	<i>Heracleum Eminens</i> . A new and distinct species, now first offered; as an ornamental foliaged plant, surpassing all others	1.00
1320	<i>Hibiscus Cannabinus</i> . A biennial species, growing five feet high, with finely cut foliage, and an elegant addition to the flower-border; flowering the first year from seed; with white, with purple throat . . . . .	.50
1321	— <i>Macrophyllus</i> . A gigantic shrubby species, with large cordate glossy leaves, and light-yellow, fragrant flowers; elegant for planting out in summer. Five seeds	1.00
1322	<i>Ipomæa Optica</i> . A tiny, pretty climber, with finely cut foliage and star-like rose-white flowers, opening in small clusters	1.00
1323	— <i>Cordigera</i> . An annual, with star-like rosy-carmine flowers . . . . .	.10
1324	— <i>Schizoloma</i> . Annual, with brilliant carmine flowers . . . . .	.25
1325	<i>Iris Pumila</i> . Very beautiful; saved from forty new varieties . . . . .	.50
1326	<i>Linum Perenne Rosea</i> . Color, clear lilac-rose . . . . .	.10
1327	<i>Lathyrus Mauritanicus</i> . A new and pretty perennial and climbing species, with crimson flowers . . . . .	.25

NO.		PRICE
1328	<i>Lobelia Erinus Princess Alexandra</i> . Of the same habit as <i>Lobelia Paxtoni</i> , but with beautiful pure white flowers	\$0.25
1329	<i>Lupinus Tricolor Mutabilis</i> . Cream color, changing to mottled purple . . . . .	.10
1330	<i>Lychnis Grandiflora Gigantea</i> . New, with flowers of double the size of the beautiful <i>Lychnis Haageana</i> , in all the colors of white, chamois, rose, scarlet, etc. . . . .	.50
1331	<i>Melothria Regelii</i> . A climbing plant of the Gourd tribe, with small white flowers, and small oval fruit . . . . .	.50
1332	<i>Mimulus Pardinus (Tigrinus) Flore Pleno, Superb Double</i> . A new strain, obtained by the florists of Prussia, having all the variety of colors of the single, and come so true from seed that there is but a small percentage of single flowers. These are quite equal to any of the English varieties, and are now for the first time offered as the most beautiful yet produced . . . . .	.50
1333	<i>Machæranthera Glabra</i> . A neat hardy perennial, diffusely branched, and covered with Aster-like, violet flowers, with a yellow centre more than an inch in diameter, and standing out in corymbs. Sown early, it flowers the first year. One and a half to two feet high . . . . .	.25
1334	<i>Nicotiana Grandiflora Purpurea</i> . A remarkable new variety of species, with very large leaves and flowers, the latter of which are of a purplish red color. As an ornamental foliaged plant, it holds a high rank. Grows five or six feet high . . . . .	.10
1335	<i>Onothera Drummondii, Nana Alba</i> . Similar in habit and flower to the <i>O. Drummondii Nana</i> , but with beautiful pearly-white blossoms. Exceedingly fine . . . . .	.25
1336	<i>Papavea Spicatum</i> . Perennial, with fine foliage, and large light-red flowers . . . . .	.50
1337	<i>Phlox Drummondii Isabellina</i> . A very fine new variety, producing constant pale-yellow flowers, entirely new and distinct in color . . . . .	.25
1338	<i>Pectis Angustifolia</i> . A new dwarf annual, of a dense-leaved habit, forming bushes a foot across, with opposite linear foliage; remarkable for its strong citron-like fragrance. The flowers are nearly half an inch in diameter, of a bright yellow, so abundant as to completely cover the surface of the plant. This fine acquisition received a certificate from the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society of London . . . . .	.25
1339	<i>Petunia Multiflora</i> . A small-flowered variety; red, with dark centre; flowering most abundantly. Constant from seed, and fine for bedding . . . . .	.25
1340	<i>Phlomis Abasicus</i> . A new and fine hardy herbaceous species, with golden-yellow flowers in spikes, much resembling the <i>Salvia</i> , in form . . . . .	.25
1341	<i>Pink, Sarah Howard</i> . A new white monthly Pink, with slender foliage and stems; two feet high; loaded with flowers the whole autumn. The flowers are medium size, double, pure white, and very beautiful	1.00
1342	<i>Portulaca Grandiflora</i> . A magnificent collection, saved by one of the best German growers; all from the most beautiful double flowers; in six distinct colors,—alba, alba striata, aurantiaca, splendens, Thellusoni, Thorburni. Each separate . . . . .	.25
1343	— <i>Mixed</i> . The six varieties mixed . . . . .	.50
1344	<i>Rhynchocharpa Walcuttschi</i> . One of the Gourd family; very ornamental, with thick five-lobed foliage, and acorn-like scarlet fruit. Ten seeds	1.00
1345	<i>Salvia Sibthorpi</i> . Hardy perennial, with fine large leaves, and long spikes of lilac-blue flowers. Very ornamental . . . . .	.50
1346	— <i>Splendens Compacta</i> . A new, dwarf, compact growing variety, of the old beautiful species . . . . .	.50
1347	— <i>Graciliflora</i> . A new species, with long flowers of a rosy-lilac color. Very delicate . . . . .	.25
1348	<i>Schizanthus Retusus Nanus</i> . A valuable dwarf, compact variety, flowering more abundantly and brighter red than the old species . . . . .	.25
1349	<i>Sweet Pea, New Scarlet Invincible</i> . Described as very beautiful; intense scarlet. Received certificate of the Royal Horticultural Society of London . . . . .	.25
1350	<i>Silene Pendula Ruberrima</i> . A very distinct variety, with brownish-green colored foliage, and bright carmine rose-colored flowers. Very beautiful . . . . .	.25
1351	<i>Solanum Fontanesianum</i> . An annual species, with large canary-yellow flowers, deeply cut foliage, and spinous fruits of the size of a walnut . . . . .	.50

NO.		PRICE
1352	<i>Solanum Reclinatum</i> . Similar to Lasciniatum, with large azure-blue flowers	\$0.50
1353	<i>Spartocytisus Nubigerus</i> . A beautiful and rare species, with fragrant white flowers	.50
1354	<i>Statice Thouini</i> . A charming herbaceous plant, with light-azure calyx, and partly white flowers; produces a fine effect planted in masses	.50
1355	<i>Trachelium Ceruleum Carmine</i> . A beautiful pink variety of this old but greatly admired plant; of a dwarfer and more compact growth	.25
1356	<i>Tropeolum, King Theodore</i> . A new variety, selected from King of Tom Thumb, having the same bluish-green foliage, and novel blossoms of an intense black; forms a fine contrast with the scarlet	.25
1357	<i>Waitzia Acuminata Citrina</i> . A fine Australian Everlasting, of bushy, compact growth, twelve inches high, with narrow foliage, bearing numerous terminal corymbs of flowers, each flower an inch across, and in all the various shades of yellow	.25
1358	— <i>Albo Purpurea</i> . A variety of the former, with amaranth-colored flowers, in the various shades from crimson to purplish-red, with a yellow disk. Both are suited to pot-culture, and, if planted in the open ground, require a light sandy soil	.50
1359	— <i>Corymbosa Sulphurea</i> . A beautiful yellow variety, of the amaranth-colored species, but much more showy	.25
1360	— <i>Grandiflora</i> . Resembling the W. Aurea, but more robust in habit, and with larger flowers. A very fine Everlasting, which received a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society of London	.50
1361	<i>Xeranthemum Annum</i> . Double white. A new variety of a silver-white, and as double as the purple	.25
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1362	<i>Antirrhinum Majus Tom Thumb</i> . A very handsome dwarf Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, of compact globular growth, with bright vermilion-colored flowers	.10
1363	<i>Aquilegia Hybrida Lucida</i> . A beautiful hybrid; remarkably free-flowering, with handsome foliage; flowers large, brilliant bronze scarlet, yellow-margined. Perennial	.25
1364	— <i>Spectabilis</i> . A new species, with large flowers of a bright blue, shaded red, with green-bordered sepals and golden-yellow margined corolla. Perennial	.25
1365	<i>Campanula Attica</i> . A charming Grecian annual, forming compact plants about one foot in diameter, covered with deep-blue bell-shaped flowers; well suited to sunny exposures	.10
1366	— <i>Rhomboidea Soldanelliflora Plena</i> . A beautiful novelty. The petals of the handsome, pale azure-blue double flowers are finely cut or fringed, and the blossoms are borne on graceful, drooping, slender branches. Perennial	.25
1367	<i>Cerastium Biebersteini</i> . Handsomer than <i>Cerastium Tomentosum</i> , more compact in habit, with larger leaves, of a dazzling snowy whiteness. Six inches high. Perennial	.25
1368	<i>Chrysanthemum Carinatum Atrococcineum</i> . Blooming in the most various shades, from light scarlet to dark blood-red. Very beautiful. Hardy annual	.10
1369	— <i>Carinatum Purpureum</i> . Beautiful crimson and purple violet flowers; very fine. Hardy annual	.25
1370	— <i>Tricolor Dunnetti Flore Pleno</i> . The flowers are of snowy whiteness, and its great charm consists in being as perfectly double as the Truffaut's Peony Aster. Hardy annual	.10
1371	<i>Clarkia Integripetala Flore Pleno</i> . A magnificent double variety. The blossoms are very large, of a rich magenta color, and are produced in the greatest profusion. Hardy annual	.10
1372	— <i>Patchella Alba, Dwarf White</i> . Of dwarf compact habit, producing its pure white flowers in great profusion; valuable for borders, groups, etc. Hardy annuals	.10
1373	<i>Cosmidium Engelmani</i> . A very handsome annual, from Mexico, forming compact plants a foot high, with neat linear foliage, and intense yellow flowers	.10

No.	PRICE
1374 <i>Dianthus Chinensis Coronatus</i> . A beautiful hybrid Pink, with large flowers; pure white, with broad stripes of various shades of brilliant purplish-crimson . . . . .	.25
1375 — <i>Plumarius Nanus</i> . A new dwarf double white variety of the Paisley Pink, producing all double flowering plants from seed; six inches high. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.25
1376 <i>Godetia Lindleyana Flore Pleno</i> . A startling novelty in this much-admired tribe of annual plants, the first double variety which has been produced. Rich rosy purple . . . . .	.10
1377 <i>Helipterum Corymbiflorum</i> . A handsome everlasting flower, from Australia, with silvery leaves and white star-like blossoms in corymbs. Hardy annual . . . . .	.50
1378 <i>Iberis Linifolia</i> . A fine autumn flowered annual species, with delicate rose-colored umbels of flowers . . . . .	.25
1379 <i>Ismelia Coronopifolia</i> . A very handsome foliaged species, forming a compact, densely branched plant, two feet high, above which rise on slender stalks multitudes of pretty white flowers, which are produced early and freely the first year from seed . . . . .	.25
1380 <i>Mimulus Quinquedecus Robustus</i> . A beautiful novelty of very vigorous growth, about a foot high, with large leaves of a brilliant green, blotched with black. The large, handsome flowers are curiously mottled and marked in all the rich coloring peculiar to this tribe of plants . . . . .	.25
1381 — <i>Cupreus Hybridus</i> . Of the great variety of <i>Mimulus</i> , none can surpass this for richness and diversity of color and free blooming. The plants are dwarf, bushy, and vigorous, with large, fine-shaped flowers, spotted, stained, marbled, speckled, and blotched in the most striking manner . . . . .	.25
1382 <i>Petunia Hybrida Coronata</i> . A most magnificent dwarf compact variety, with beautiful, regularly formed flowers of great substance, of a brilliant velvety purplish-crimson, with five broad, pure white stripes . . . . .	.10
1383 <i>Reseda Crystallina</i> . A very interesting species, similar in habit to <i>Reseda Odorata</i> (Mignonette,) but with larger capsules, or seed-pods, which are covered with transparent granulations or crystals, in the manner of the Ice Plant . . . . .	.10
1384 <i>Tropæolum, King of Tom Thumb</i> . Magnificent. The lustrous, blue-green foliage, contrasting vividly with the intense scarlet of the blossoms, produces an unequalled blaze of brilliance, and the plant must become a universal favorite . . . . .	.25
1385 <i>Waitzia Corymbosa</i> . Another very fine annual species of Everlasting, of bushy, compact habit, growing about one foot high, and as much in diameter, each branch terminating in clusters of elegant flowers of a deep amaranth color, with small yellow disk; succeeds well in light soil in the open ground, blooming from August to October. Also fine for pot culture . . . . .	.25

THE

WESTERN CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE

TO THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Artichoke (CYNARA SCOLYMUS.)

German, *Artischoke*.—French, *Artichaut*.—Spanish, *Alcachofa*.

CULTURE.—The Artichoke may be grown from seed or offset suckers, separated early in spring. The best way to obtain a supply from seed is to sow the seeds in April, in a bed of good rich earth, or it may be planted in drills one inch deep and about twelve inches apart. It should be transplanted the following spring to a permanent place. Either in beds or drills, plants should stand two feet apart each way, requiring a deep, rich, moist loam; also should be protected with leaves or straw during winter.

Green, or Common. Heads large, of a conical or oval form; scales deep green, thick, and fleshy; pointed at the tips, and turned outwards. per oz.
Per pkt., 10 60

Jerusalem. Produces tubers resembling potato. Cultivated by planting tubers as early as the ground will admit per lb.
Per pkt., 10

Asparagus (ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS.)

German, *Spargel*.—French, *Asperge*.—Spanish, *Esparrago*.

This universal vegetable is supposed to be a native of Great Britain, where it is found on the banks of sandy soil contiguous to the sea, growing luxuriantly under the salt breezes. There are, it is said, several varieties of Asparagus; but the difference mainly arises from the nature of the soil.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed early in spring one inch deep, and three or four inches apart, in rows one foot apart. When two years old, they may be transplanted into permanent beds, the plants placed a foot apart in each direction, and at least four inches beneath the surface.

To make it "Giant," be particular to select for the bed warm rich soil. Trench it at least eighteen inches deep, working in six inches or more depth of well-rotted manure. Every fall cover the bed with manure, and in spring dig it in lightly, care being taken not to disturb the roots.

Fine Asparagus beds may be formed by sowing the seed where it is to remain. With this end in view, sow the seed in beds prepared as directed above. Sow the seed in rows lengthwise, twelve inches apart. When a year old, thin out the plants to one foot apart.

Giant Purple Top. Sprout white; top, as it breaks ground, purple; grows to a good size; excellent. per oz.
Per pkt., 5 10

Green Top. When grown under same treatment as Giant Purple Top, it is generally smaller or more slender. per oz.
Per pkt., 5 10

English Bean (FABA VULGARIS.)

German, *Gartenbohne*.—French, *Fève de Marais*.—Spanish, *Haba*.

The following varieties are much grown in England, but find little favor in this country.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground will admit, in rows two feet apart, and three inches apart in the rows. They will come sooner into bearing if the tops of the plants are pinched off as soon as they are in full bloom. Succeed best in a deep, strong, loamy soil.

Early Mazagan. This variety, though originally from Mazagan, on the coast of Africa, is one of the hardest sort now in cultivation. Stems from two to three feet high; rather slender per qt.
Per qt., 35

<i>Long Podded.</i> This variety grows from three to four feet high; remarkably productive, and a few days later than the Mazagan	per qt. 85
<i>Broad Windsor.</i> This familiar sort is much esteemed and extensively cultivated, remaining fit for use longer than any other variety. A sure bearer	40

Beans, Dwarf or Bush (PHASEOLUS VULGARIS.)

German, *Bohne*.—French, *Haricot*.—Spanish, *Frijoleno*.

The plants of this class vary from a foot to two feet in height. They require no stake or pole for their support.

CULTURE.—Drop the beans two or three inches apart, in rows two and a half feet apart; plant in light rich soil; hoe often, never when the vines are wet, or they will rust. All varieties of beans are very sensitive to frost and cold, and should not be planted before the middle of spring. As they require but about six weeks to make green pods, they can all be sown as late as July.

<i>Early Yellow Six Weeks.</i> Excellent for string or shell; one of the earliest	per qt. 40
— <i>Turtle Soup.</i> Much esteemed, when dry, for cooking	30
— <i>Valentine.</i> Long tender pod; an excellent string-bean	40
— <i>Mohawk.</i> Early, productive, and very hardy	40
— <i>China.</i> Red eye; one of the most productive	40
— <i>Half-moon.</i> Large and productive	30
— <i>Marrow-fat.</i> White; an excellent shell-bean; valuable, when dry, for baking	30
<i>Red Bush Cranberry.</i> One of the best string-beans	40
<i>Refugee, or Thousand to One.</i> A favorite string with many; very productive	40
<i>White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf.</i> Late and productive	30
<i>Dwarf Horticultural, or Zebra.</i> Excellent, green or dry	40

Beans, Pole, or Running (PHASEOLUS VULGARIS.)

German, *Stanger Bohne*.—French, *Haricotes a rames*.—Spanish, *Judias*.

As a class, these are less hardy than the dwarfs, and are not usually planted so early in the season. The common practice is to plant in hills three feet or three and a half apart, with a stake or pole to run upon.

<i>London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.</i> Sometimes called Wren's Egg; an excellent variety; may be used as a snap, or, when more advanced, shelled, as the Lima; very productive	per qt. 40
<i>Red Cranberry.</i> This is one of the oldest and most familiar of garden beans; excellent as a string or snap bean	40
<i>White Cranberry.</i> Similar to the preceding but not as prolific	40
<i>White Case Knife</i> is the most prolific of the running varieties. As a shelled bean, it is of excellent quality in its green state, and, when ripe, farinaceous and well-flavored in whatever form prepared	40
<i>Indian Chief, or Wax.</i> One of the best varieties for general cultivation, either for snaps or shelled; remarkable for its fine, tender, succulent, and richly-colored pods, which are produced in great abundance, continuing a long time fit for use	75

Beans, Flowering-Runners (PHASEOLUS MULTIFLORUS.)

German, *Grosse Bunte Bohne*.—French, *Haricot d'Espagne*.—Spanish, *Judia Vastago d'Espa.*

<i>Scarlet-Runner.</i> A very prolific variety; fine for covering arbors, trained over pales, up the walls of cottages, which they enliven by the brightness of their blossoms, at the same time yielding a supply of wholesome and nutritious food	per qt. 50
<i>White-Runners.</i> A variety of the Scarlet-Runner. The plants are less vigorous, and the flower and seeds pure white. As a shell-bean, either green or ripe, they are considered superior to the scarlet, and often seen in our markets under the name of Lima, from which they may be distinguished by their great thickness, and more rounded form	50
<i>Painted Lady.</i> A sub-variety of the Scarlet-Runner, with variegated flowers; the upper petals being scarlet, the lower white	60



EARLY SCHWEINFURTH CABBAGE.

Beans, Lima (PHASEOLUS LUNATUS.)German, *Bohne von Lima*.—French, *Haricot de Lima*.—Spanish, *Habá Vastago de Lima*.

per qt.

Large Lima. This is one of the latest, as well as the most tender, of all garden beans.

Little will be gained by very early planting, as the seeds are not only liable to decay before vegetating, but the plants suffer greatly from cold, damp weather; the best time being from the first to the middle of May. In planting, be sure to place the eye downwards, or otherwise it might not come up 60

Small Lima, Carolina, Sewee, Sieva, or Saba. This is one of the most productive of all varieties. The beans, in their green or ripe state, are similar to the Lima, and are nearly as delicate and rich flavored. It is from two to three weeks earlier than the large Limas 60

Beet (BETA VULGARIS.)German, *Runkle Rube*.—French, *Betterave*.—Spanish, *Bettaraga*.

CULTURE.—Beets are always raised from seeds. For early use, sowings are sometimes made in November; but the general practice is to sow the seed in April, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or as soon as the soil can be worked. For use in autumn, the seed should be sown about the middle or twentieth of May; and for the winter supply, from the first to the middle of June. Lay out the ground in beds five or six feet in width, and of a length proportionate to the supply required; spade or fork the soil deeply and thoroughly over; rake the surface smooth and even; and draw the drills across the beds fourteen inches apart, and about an inch and a half in depth. Sow the seeds thickly enough to secure a plant for every two or three inches, and cover to the depth of the drills. Should the weather be warm and wet, the young plants will appear in eight or ten days. When they are two inches in height, they should be thinned to five or six inches apart. The surplus plants will be found an excellent substitute for Spinach, if cooked and served in a like manner. The after-culture consists simply in keeping the plants free from weeds, and the earth in the spaces between the rows loose and open by frequent hoeing.

per oz.

Early Flat Bassano. An Italian variety; generally considered the earliest of garden beets, being from seven to ten days earlier than the Early Turnip Blood.

Flesh white, circled or zoned with bright pink; very tender and juicy; not suited for winter use unless sown quite late. Per pkt., 5 15

— **Turnip Blood.** One of the best varieties for general use. Flesh deep blood-red, sometimes circled and rayed with paler red; remarkably sweet and tender. Per pkt., 5 15

— **Yellow Turnip, or Orange.** A sub-variety of the Blood Turnip, differing principally in color, and to some extent in form, which is less compress. Flesh yellow, comparatively close grained, sweet and tender. Per pkt., 5 15

Long Blood Red. One of the most popular of winter beets. The seed should not be sown before the middle of June, as the roots, when large, are frequently tough and fibrous. Per pkt., 5 15

— **Smooth Dark Blood.** This is an improved variety of the common Long Blood. Flesh dark blood-red, sweet, tender, and fine grained, with but few side roots; fine winter beet if sown late. Per pkt., 5 15

White Sugar. A large variety, grown extensively for feeding stock, although the young roots are tender, sweet, and well flavored. Per pkt., 5 10

Long Red Mangel Wurzel. A large variety, grown principally for feeding stock. When young, is sometimes used for the table. Flesh white, zoned and clouded with different shades of red; is hardy, and keeps well. Per pkt., 5 10

Yellow Globe. A large, round, orange-colored variety; excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow ground. Per pkt., 5 10

Swiss Chard, or Silver. This variety of beet, sometimes called Sea-Kale Beet, is cultivated for its leaf stalks, which are served up much like Asparagus, and for its leaves cooked as Spinach. If cut often, new and more tender stalks will be reproduced. Per pkt., 5 15

Borecole, or Kale (BRASSICA OLERACEA ACEPHALA.)German, *Blatter Kohl*.—French, *Chouvert*.—Spanish, *Breton*.

Borecole, German Greens, or Scotch Kale, is a very delicate vegetable. It is essential to its

perfection that it be acted upon by the frost before it is cut for the kitchen. The parts used are the tops or crown of the plant, with any of the side sprouts. It boils well, and is tender and sweet.

CULTURE.—The seeds are sown at the time of sowing the seeds of the Cabbage or Cauliflower, and in the same manner; early plants may be started in a hotbed, or the seed may be sown in the open ground in May. In transplanting, treat the plants same as young cabbages, setting them more or less remote, according to the size or habit of the variety; requires a light rich soil.

Green Curled Scotch. This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy, and is much improved by frost. Per pkt., 10 25

Dwarf Curled Kale, or German Greens. This is a very hardy and comparatively low-growing variety; the leaves are finely curled. A fine variety for winter and spring use when planted in a light cellar, or other protection from the severity of the weather. In the Southern and Middle States it stands well in the open beds. Per pkt., 5 25

Tall Green Curled. A fine hardy and productive variety; height two and a half feet. Per pkt., 5 25

Brussels Sprouts (BRASSICA OLERACEA VAR.)

German, *Kopf, Kohl, Gruner*.—French, *Chou de Bruxelles*.

Cultivated for the small heads, which are produced in great numbers on the main stem of the plant, and are in perfection in the autumn. They are very tender, and of fine flavor after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds in May; transplant and cultivate as directed for Cabbage.

Roseberry. A new and superior English variety; one of the best. Per pkt., 10 35

Own Saving. A new English variety; very fine. Per pkt., 10 35

The Albert Sprout. This is a hybrid between the Drumhead Savoy Cabbage and the Brussels Sprouts. It comes in after the other varieties of the Sprout. The flavor, after cooking, is all that could be desired,—mild, mellow, and very fine. Per pkt., 25.

Broccoli (BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS.)

German, *Brocoli, Spargel-kohl*.—French, *Chou Brocoli*.—Spanish, *Brocoli*.

In its structure and general habit, the Broccoli resembles the Cauliflower. It is very hardy, and surer to head, but inferior in flavor.

CULTURE.—The seeds should be sown in hotbeds in April, or in open ground in May, in a very deep rich soil, on an open exposure, where the plants grow much stronger than near trees or fences. Sow the seeds tolerably thick on the surface. If dry, tramp them down, and rake in lightly. If drought continues, give the beds a few waterings till the plants appear, which will be in two or three weeks. Transplant in June or July, when the weather is moist, in rows two feet apart, and twenty inches in the row. Their further culture is to keep them clear of weeds by hoeing and stirring the ground. When they have advanced in growth, draw some earth to their stems, which greatly promotes their luxuriance.

Early Purple Cape. This has a close compact head of a purple color, and, in favorable seasons, comes as large as a Cauliflower. Hardy, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5 60

White Cape. Later than the preceding, and should be planted here, at the North, early in April. The heads, when perfected, are large and white and compact, resembling the Cauliflower. Per pkt., 10 60

Walcheren. Comparatively new, and so closely resembling a Cauliflower as to be scarcely distinguishable from it. The leaves, however, are more curled, and it is hardier. Per pkt., 25 75

Carter's Champion. Dwarf, compact-growing, large-headed; the best variety in cultivation. Per pkt., 25.

Cabbage (BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA.)

German, *Kopfkohl*.—French, *Chou Pomme*.—Spanish, *Repollo*.

One of the most popular vegetables grown.

CULTURE.—The Cabbage can be cultivated by the most simple and easy means. It grows in most soils, and produces its beneficial heads nine months in the year. The ground must be rich, or made so by a good coat of manure, as they have strong tapering roots. Digging or ploughing deep is very essential. To produce a constant succession of the Cabbage, it is necessary to plant at a number of times; also different varieties. For early use, sow in hotbeds in February or March; and for winter, the seeds may be sown in the open ground in May or June. When five or six inches high, transplant to from twelve to thirty inches apart. The plants should not be allowed to stand too thickly together, as this causes them to grow weak and feeble.

WINTERING CABBAGES.—If you have not a dry, airy, vegetable cellar, nor open shed, to spare for burying them, take a sheltered part of the garden, and bury the roots, stalks, and part of the head, in the earth; over which, in severe weather, place a good sprinkling of straw and a few boards. In southern latitudes, this is unnecessary; there they can withstand the climate. per oz.

- Early York.** One of the oldest, most familiar, and, as an early market sort, one of the most popular, of all the kinds now cultivated. The head is of rather less than medium size, roundish ovoid, close, and well formed, of a deep or ash green color; tender and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5 25
- **Sugar-Loaf.** Conical heads, with leaves erect; of a peculiar ashy or bluish-green hue; spoon-shaped; a fine variety for the Northern States, but in the South it loses its flavor and tenderness; said to be more affected by the heat than most early varieties. Per pkt., 5 30
- **Wakefield.** An English variety, similar in form to the Early York, and nearly as early; grows to a good size; a favorite with market-gardeners. Per pkt., 10 30
- **Champion.** Very early; dwarf and compact heads. Per pkt., 10 30
- **Drumhead, or Battersea.** This is a round, flat-headed variety, of excellent quality; one of the latest among the early sorts. Per pkt., 5 25
- **Schweinfurth.** A valuable variety, both for earliness and large size; for summer and autumn use. Per pkt., 10 30
- Large York.** This is a larger variety than the Early York, which it somewhat resembles. The head is broader, and more firm and solid; a favorite at the South, as it bears the heat well; two weeks later than Early York. Per pkt., 5 35
- **Late Drumhead.** Heads very large; round, sometimes flattened a little at the top; close and firm; very hardy, and keeps well for a winter cabbage. Per pkt., 5 40
- **French Oxheart.** A French variety, which is taking the place of many others, as it comes in after the Early York. It is tender, forms its heads readily, and well-flavored; a fine intermediate sort. Per pkt., 5 40
- **Bergen, or Great American.** Head remarkably large, round, flattened at the top; compact; one of the largest and latest of all the Cabbages, and, when not fully perfected before being harvested, has the reputation, if reset in earth in the cellar, of heading, and increasing in size during the winter. It is a popular market sort. Plants should stand three feet apart. Per pkt., 10 40
- Stone Mason.** This variety was originated by Mr. John Mason, of Marblehead, Mass. It is characterized for its sweetness, and for its reliability for forming a solid head. It is also an excellent variety for extreme northern latitudes. Under good cultivation, nearly every plant will set a good head. Per pkt., 10 40
- Mason's Drumhead.** Large, round, solid heads; a very popular market Cabbage. Per pkt., 5 40
- Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.** One of the largest of the Cabbage family; produced from the Mason or Stone Mason; in good soil, and with proper culture, will average thirty pounds per head. Per pkt., 25 40
- Premium Flat Dutch.** A low-growing variety; heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with red and brown. As a winter variety, it has no superior. Per pkt., 5 40
- Red Dutch, or Pickling.** This sort is used mostly for pickling, and often cut in shreds and served as a salad; medium size, oblong shape, and very solid; of a deep-red or purple color. Per pkt., 5 35
- Winnigstadt.** This is a German variety, somewhat similar to the Oxheart, but more regular; conical; heads very full and solid. It is an intermediate variety, which comes in after the Early York. All things considered, this is one of the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 5 40

SAVOY.

None of the Cabbages are hardier or more easily cultivated. They should be sown early, and when the seedlings are five or six inches high, transplanted or thinned out to three feet apart. The Savoy has more of the delicious richness of the Cauliflower, than any of the Cabbages.

Drumhead Savoy. Head large, round, compact, yellowish at the centre, and a little flattened; in the form of the common Drumhead, which it nearly approaches in size; excellent for winter. Per pkt., 10 40



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD. (See page 78.)

Green Globe, or Curled Savoy. One of the best and most familiar of the Savoy; medium size; does not make as firm a head as some, but, being very tender, the inner leaves will be found very good for the table. Per pkt., 5 . . . 40

Cauliflower (BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS).

German, *Blumen Kohl*. — French, *Chou fleur*. — Spanish, *Coli flor*.

This very delicate vegetable was first introduced into England from the Island of Cypress, and is classed among the most delicious of vegetables.

CULTURE. — The proper seasons for sowing seeds are, for the early spring or summer crop, between the 8th and 20th of September; and for the late autumn crop, about the 1st of April. The plants, as soon as they are two or three inches high, should be planted out in a bed of rich light earth, three inches apart each way, so as to grow firm and stocky, to remove to their final place of growth. For the purpose of growing them to perfection, use a bed of the richest light earth, two feet deep, made very rich with well-decomposed manure, surrounded by a frame covered with glass or shutters. Lift the plants carefully with a trowel from where they were transplanted, and plant them eighteen inches apart each way, into the pit or frame prepared for it; give a gentle watering, and press the soil down firmly. The frame should be surrounded with straw or litter of some kind; also, the glass or shutters should be covered with mats or dry straw in severe weather, observing to give plenty of air on mild and pleasant days, to prevent the plants from drawing or damping off at the neck; should be kept well watered; soap-suds is beneficial. For a late autumn crop, they require no particular care or skill, and not much labor, simply keeping them free from weeds, and the ground stirred frequently.

- Early Paris.** Heads rather large, white and compact; leaves large, stalk short; a very early sort; should be planted in spring; one of the best. Per pkt., 10 . . . 1.50
- **London.** A well-known variety, good for general use. Per pkt., 5 75
- **Dutch.** An intermediate variety, coming in after the above; heads large, white and compact; fine. Per pkt., 5 75
- Carter's Dwarf Mammoth.** A very early hardy variety, of dwarf and compact habit, with a firm white head; larger than the Walcheren; stand dry weather; said to be one of the finest. Per pkt., 25.
- Erfurt Earliest Dwarf.** One of the best, if not the best, in general cultivation for early forcing and open ground; very dwarf, leaves small, heads large and very firm; pure white. Per pkt., 25.
- Walcheren.** A very early variety, with close compact head; a general favorite. Per pkt., 5 75
- Hovey's Early American.** One of the earliest and best varieties. Per pkt., 15 . . . 1.50

Carrot (DAUCUS CAROTA).

German, *Mohre*. — French, *Carotte*. — Spanish, *Zanahoria*.

CULTURE. — The Carrot flourishes best in a good, light, well-enriched loam. If possible, the ground should be stirred to the depth of twelve to fifteen inches, incorporated with a liberal application of well-rotted compost, and well pulverizing the soil in the operation. The surface should next be leveled, cleared as much as possible of stones and hard lumps of earth, and made mellow and friable; in which state, if the ground contains a sufficient moisture to color

the surface when stirred, it will be ready for the seed. This may be sown from the 1st of April to the 20th of May; early sowing succeeds best. The drills should be one inch in depth, and from twelve to fifteen inches apart. The plants should stand from four to five inches apart.

Earliest French Short Horn. A very early variety; small size, and of excellent flavor. Fine for forcing; one of the best. Per pkt., 10	25
Early Horn. A very early variety, and as a table Carrot is much esteemed, both on account of the smallness of its heart, and the tenderness of its fibres. As the roots are very short, it will grow well on shallow soils. Per pkt., 5	20
Long Orange. A well-known standard sort. Roots long, thickest at or near the crown, and tapering regularly to a point; one of the best for table or field-culture, and requires a very deep soil. Per pkt., 5	15
Improved Long Orange. Similar to the above in form, but is larger, and of a deeper color; one of the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 5	20
Altringham. Flesh bright and lively, crisp and breaking in its texture; the heart, in proportion to the size of root, smaller than that of the Long Orange. A fine variety. Per pkt., 5	15
Large White Belgian. Very large, and valuable for field-culture. Per pkt., 5	15
Large Orange Belgian. Similar to above, except in color. Per pkt., 5	15

Celery (APIUM GRAVEOLENS.)

German, *Seleri*.—French, *Celeri*.—Spanish, *Apio*.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hotbeds in March, or in the open ground the last of April or first of May; but, when sown in the open ground, it vegetates very slowly, often remaining in the ground several weeks before it comes up. A bushel or two of stable manure put in a hole in the ground, against a wall or any fence facing the south, and covered with a rich fine mould three or four inches deep, will bring the seed up much sooner. Sufficient plants for any family may be started in a large flower-pot or two, placed in a sitting-room, giving them plenty of air and moisture. As soon as the young plants are about three inches high, prepare a small bed in the open ground, and make it rich, and the earth fine. Here set out the plants for a temporary growth, placing them four inches apart. This should be done carefully; and they should be gently watered once, and protected for a day or two against the sun. A bed ten feet long and four feet wide will contain three hundred plants, and if well cultivated, will more than supply the table of a common-sized family from October to May. In this bed the plants should remain till the beginning or middle of July, when they should be removed into trenches. Make the trenches a foot or fifteen inches deep, and a foot wide, and not less than five feet apart. Lay the earth taken out of the trenches into the space in the middle, between the trenches, so that it may not be washed into them by heavy rains; for it will, in those cases, injure the crop by covering the heart of the plants. At the bottom of the trench put some good, rich, but well-digested compost manure; for if too fresh the Celery will be rank and pipy, or hollow, and will not keep nearly as long or well. Dig this manure in well, making the earth fine and light; then take up the plants from the temporary bed, and set them out carefully in the bottom of the trenches, six or eight inches apart.

BLANCHING.—When the plants begin to grow, hoe on each side and between them with a small hoe. As they grow up, earth their stems; that is, put the earth up against the stems, but not too much at a time, and always when the plants are dry. Be particular and not allow the soil to get between the stems of the outside leaves and the inner one, as it is injurious to the plants. In frosty weather, they should be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter; this should not be allowed to remain longer than is absolutely necessary; it is well to cover the whole with boards to shed the rain.

White Solid. Large, strong-growing variety; clear white, solid, and crisp. One of the best for market or general use. Per pkt., 5	30
Seymour's Superb White. A large-sized vigorous-growing variety. Stalks white, round, very crisp, and perfectly solid; considered one of the best. Per pkt., 10	30
Boston Market. A medium-sized, white variety; hardy, crisp, succulent, and mild-flavored. A variety much grown by market gardeners about Boston. Per pkt., 25	1.00
Cole's Crystal White. A fine variety for general use; dwarf, solid, crisp, and fine flavored. Per pkt., 10	30
— Defiance Red. This is a comparatively new sort; medium-sized, solid, dark-red color. Per pkt., 5	35
— Superb Dwarf Red. One of the best; dwarf, crisp, and fine flavored. Per pkt., 5	35
Celery Seed. For flavoring soups, etc. Per oz., 15; per lb., \$1.25.	

Chervil (*SCANDIX CERIFOLUM*.)German, *Gartenkerbel*.—French, *Cerfeuil*.

CULTURE.—Chervil is an annual plant, and should be sown in March, April, and May, in drills about a quarter of an inch deep, and nine inches apart. Cover lightly, and press the soil firm with the foot; rake evenly, and give a gentle watering in dry weather. The leaves are fit for use when two to four inches high. Cut them off close; they will come up again, and may be gathered in succession throughout the season.

Chervil. Per pkt., 10 per oz.
25

Chicory (*CICHORIUM INTYBUS*.)

A hardy perennial, introduced from Europe, often abounding as a troublesome weed in our pastures and mowing lands; is much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee, and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for the same purpose. It may be raised to good advantage, and will pay a large profit, as its culture is simple. In the fall, the roots require to be taken up and cut in small pieces, and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use, it should be roasted and ground like coffee. Persons who suffer from the deleterious effects of coffee, will find, by adding a portion of this, the difficulty removed, and the flavor of the coffee greatly improved; requires similar treatment to Carrots.

Large-rooted, or Coffee. Per pkt., 10 per oz.
20

Corn, Indian (*ZEА MAIS*.)German, *Welschcorn*.—French, *Mais*.—Spanish, *Maiz*.

- Early White.* One of the earliest of the table varieties; of low growth. Per pkt., 10 per qt.
25
- *Burlington.* A very early variety, much grown for the market; the ear good size; an excellent table variety. Per pkt., 10 25
- Darling's Extra Early Sugar* is early, very tender, and sugary; yields well, produces little fodder, ears near the ground, and is one of the best sorts for early use, as it seldom, if ever, fails to perfect its crop. This we consider the best for early use. Per pkt., 10 25
- Burr's Improved Sweet.* An improved variety of the twelve-rowed Sweet. The ears from twelve to sixteen rowed, and, in good soils and seasons, often measure eight or ten inches in length, and nearly three inches in diameter; cob white; hardy, productive, tender, and sweet; the best for general use. Per pkt., 10 25
- Mammoth Sweet.* A very large and late variety; cob white; fine flavored; one of the best. Per pkt., 10 25
- Stowell's Evergreen Sweet.* This variety is intermediate in its season, and, if planted at the same time with the earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a fresh condition, and suitable for boiling. Per pkt., 10 25
- Tuscarora.* A very large variety; eight-rowed; cob red; remaining a long time in a boiling state. Per pkt., 10 30
- Golden Sweet.* A hybrid between the common yellow and Darling's Early; quite tender, and sweet, but less sugary than most of the sweet varieties. Per pkt., 10 35
- Nonpareil, or Pop-Corn.* A fine parching variety. Per pkt., 10 30
- Rice.* Hardy and prolific; good for parching. Per pkt., 10 40
- Early Canada Yellow.* Productive and early 20
- King Philip, or Brown.* Very productive, and is recommended as one of the best field sorts now in cultivation. In good soil and favorable seasons, the yield per acre is from seventy-five to ninety bushels; sometimes reaches as high as a hundred and ten 25
- Early Dutton, or Golden Sioux.* One of the handsomest of the field varieties; productive, and of good quality 30

Cress, or Peppergrass (*LEPIDIUM SATIVUM*.)German, *Kresse*.—French, *Cresson*.—Spanish, *Mastruco*.

The leaves, while young, have a warm, pungent taste, and are eaten as a salad, either separately, or mixed with Lettuce or other salad-plants.

CULTURE.—Sow rather thick in shallow drills, and at short intervals during the season. The Water-cress requires to be grown on the edge of a running stream or brook where it does not freeze too hard during the winter.

Curled. A well-known sort. Per pkt., 5	per oz.
Broad-Leaved. A coarse variety, with broad spatulate leaves; sometimes grown for feeding poultry; also used for soups. Per pkt., 5	10
Water. This is an aquatic plant, with small oval leaves and prostrate habit. The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early spring salad. Per pkt., 10	10
	50

Corn Salad, or Fetticus (VALERIANA LOCUSTA).

German, *Lammersalat*.—French, *Mache*.—Spanish, *Canonigos*.

An annual plant, cultivated for its tender leaves, which are esteemed as a winter and early spring salad. The seed is usually sown in shallow drills, early in September. On approach of winter, cover the plants lightly with straw	per oz.
	10

Cucumber (CUCUMIS SATIVUS).

German, *Gurke*.—French, *Concombre*.—Spanish, *Cohombro*.

CULTURE, in the open air, is of the simplest character. Merely dig out a hole about a foot wide and deep; fill it with rich, sandy soil; raise it above the surface about six inches. The hills should be six feet apart each way. Any time in May sow a few seeds therein, and the result is certain. If the weather be warm, they will grow in a few days. If the nights are cold, protect them. There is frequently a little bug which preys upon the tender leaves; if so, soot and wood-ashes, sprinkled over them while wet with the dew, will retard the progress of the depredator. As soon as the vines have made three rough leaves, nip the points off to make them branch out; they will fruit sooner by it. Three vines to one hill is quite enough. To have young fruit in February and March is rather a nice operation; but any one who can command a few loads of warm horse-manure can have them from April to October. That the amateur cultivator may have the article either for family use or for sale, a few hints may be in place on forcing cucumbers. Prepare a frame, following the instructions laid down in the first part of this work for hotbeds. After the beds are in order, put in a good quantity of good, light, rich loam,—none better than the surface of the woods. In two or three days, the earth will be sufficiently warm for sowing the seeds. If the plants are to be removed into other frames, sow them in pots; if not to be removed, sow them in a hill made in the centre of the bed by placing a barrowful of soil in it. Cover the sash at night with straw mats, or any similar protection, and surround the beds with litter or boards to protect it from the piercing winds. The seeds vegetate quickly, and soon grow into strong plants. During their growth, admit air every day at the back of the frame, giving as much light as possible to the young plants. If the soil or plants appear dry, give them water in the forenoon which has been kept in the bed during the night that it may be in a warm state,—the requisite temperature of the bed at night, from 65° to 75°; day, 75° to 100°.

Early Russian. This is a comparatively new variety, resembling in some respects the Early Cluster; fruit from three to four inches long, an inch and a half in diameter; generally produced in pairs; flesh tender, crisp, and well-flavored; comes into use ten days in advance of the Early Cluster, and makes a fine small pickle. Per pkt., 5	per oz.
	25
— Cluster. A very popular early Cucumber, producing its fruit in clusters near the root of the plant. Its usual length is about five inches; skin prickly; flesh white, seedy, tender and well-flavored; comes in about ten days later than the Early Russian. Per pkt., 5	15
— Frame. One of the oldest of the garden sorts, justly styled a standard variety; fruit straight and well formed; flesh greenish-white, rather seedy, but tender, and of an agreeable flavor; a few days later than the Early Cluster. Per pkt., 5	15
— White Spine. One of the best table sorts, and greatly prized by market-men on account of its color, which never changes to yellow. The fruit is of full medium size, straight, and well formed; skin deep green; prickles white; flesh white, tender, crispy, and of remarkably fine flavor; very productive, and good for forcing; sometimes known under the name of New York Market. Per pkt., 5	15
Long Green Prickly. This is a large-sized variety, and somewhat later than the White Spine; skin dark green, changing to yellow as the fruit approaches to maturity; flesh white, somewhat seedy, but crisp, tender and well-flavored; hardy and productive; makes a good pickle if plucked while young; well deserving of cultivation. Per pkt., 5	20
Extra Long Green Turkey. A distinct and well-defined variety; when full-grown, sometimes measuring nearly eighteen inches in length; form long and slender, with but few seeds; flesh remarkably firm and crispy; very productive and excellent. Per pkt., 5	25

West-India Gherkins.	Used only for pickles. Per pkt., 15	per oz.
English Gherkins.	Fine for the table, or pickles. Per pkt., 10	50

ENGLISH FRAME VARIETIES.

Carter's Champion, selected	per pkt.
— White Spine	25
Cuthill's Black Spine	25
Manchester Prize	25
Minster Abbey	25
Lynch's Star of the West	25
— Conqueror of the West	25
Star of the West	25
Sion House Improved	25
Surprise	25
Stilwell's Matchless	25
Kenyon's Favorite	25
Walker's Rambler	25
Napoleon III.	25
Roman Emperor	25

General Grant (for forcing). A new and superb variety, either for exhibition or the table; perfect in form, solid and crisp, and of a most agreeable flavor. Many specimens were grown the past season, averaging twenty-four to thirty inches in length; succeeds well in the open ground 25

Egg-Plant (SOLANUM MELONGENA).

German, *Cierpfanze*.—French, *Aubergine*.—Spanish, *Berengena*.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbed very early in spring; transplant, when two inches high, into a second hotbed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes settled and warm. Keep plants watered for a few days if hot when put out. Where hotbeds are not convenient, a few plants can be started in flower-pots or boxes, and, when planted out, must have a deep rich soil, and full exposure to the sun. Till and hoe same as for Cabbages.

Early Long Purple.	Earliest, hardy, and most productive; of superior quality.	per oz.
Per pkt. 5		75
New York Improved Purple.	One of the largest and best varieties. Oval-shaped, of a dark-purple color; fine flavored. Grown extensively for the market. Per pkt., 10	75
White-fruited.	Fruit milk-white, egg-shaped, varying from three to five inches in length, and from two and a half to three inches in diameter; grown principally for ornament. Per pkt., 5	75
Scarlet-fruited.	A highly ornamental variety. In general appearance, it resembles the common Egg-Plant; but the fruit, which is about the size of a hen's egg, is of a most beautiful scarlet; principally cultivated for its peculiar richly-colored and ornamental fruit, which makes a fine garnish. Per pkt. 10.	

Endive (CHICORIUM ENDIVIA).

German, *Endivien*.—French, *Chicoree*.—Spanish, *Endvia*.

CULTURE.—For the early crop, sow about the 1st of July. It will do on the ground where early Cabbages or Peas have come off, by giving it a coat of manure. Draw drills the depth of the hoe, one foot apart, and sow therein; sprinkle a little earth in the bottom of the drill, sufficient to cover the seed, which will be up in a few days. If dry weather ensue, water once or twice till the plants get hold. Thin them out when about two inches high, to ten inches apart; hoe freely, and keep clear of weeds. Being grown in these shallow drills, they are more easily earthed up, and grow better in warm, dry weather. When the leaves have attained about eight inches long, they are fit for blanching; for this purpose a dry day must be chosen. Gather up the leaves in your hand, in a close and rounded form; see that there is no earth or litter in their centre. Tie them up with a piece of cotton-twist or matting, which is to go several times round the plant, causing it to close at the top to prevent the rain from penetrating to and injuring its centre; then draw a little earth around its base for support. If the leaves are not perfectly dry when tied up, they will rot, or become so stained as to be unfit for the table. They will take about ten days in warm, and twenty days in cool weather, to blanch for use; a judgment may thus be formed of the quantity to be tied up at a time. For late crops, sow about the end of July.

per oz.

- Green-curled.** Easily blanched; very hardy, and well adapted for winter use. One of the best. Per pkt., 5 40
- White Curled, or Ever-Blanched.** Leaves pale yellowish-green, nearly white when young; long, rather narrow; lobed, cut, and beautifully frilled or curled. Not so hardy as the green. Per pkt., 10 40
- Broad-leaved Batavian.** Leaves yellow-green, large, long, and broad; thick and fleshy. Chiefly used in stews, soups, etc. Called by the French, Chicoree Scarolle. Per pkt., 10 40
- Fine Curled, or Moss.** A new variety, with very fine curled leaves, much resembling moss. Per pkt., 10.

Kohl-Rabi, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

German, *Kohl-rabi*ber.—French, *Chou-rave*.—Spanish, *Col de nabo*.

The Kohl-Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a round fleshy bulb, in form not unlike a turnip; on the top, and about the surface of this bulb, are put forth its leaves, which are similar to those of the Swedish Turnip. The part chiefly used is the turnip-looking bulb, formed by the swelling of the stem. This is dressed and eaten with sauce or with meat, as turnips usually are. While young, the flesh is tender and delicate, possessing the combined flavor of the Cabbage and Turnip.

CULTURE.—Cultivate same as Cabbage; only that, in earthing up the plant, be careful not to cover the globular part. They should not be used before they have attained their full growth.

- Early White Vienna.** Above ground; early and fine. Per pkt., 10 40
- **Purple Vienna.** Above ground; similar to the preceding. Per pkt., 10 40
- Large Purple.** Above ground; very large. Per pkt., 5 25
- **White.** Below ground; similar to the white Ruta-baga. Per pkt., 5 25
- Late Purple Giant.** Very large and tender variety, often weighing from seven to eight lbs.; new. Per pkt., 10.

Leek (ALLIUM PORRUM.)

German, *Lauch*.—French, *Poireau*.—Spanish, *Puerro*.

CULTURE.—There is no part of the garden too rich for Leeks. They require the best ground, well worked, and manured the full depth of the spade. Sow the seed thinly on a small bed of light, rich ground, in drills six inches apart and half an inch deep; rake it evenly, and give it a beat with the back of the spade.

When they come up, they should stand an inch apart; if thicker, thin them out. When grown to about eight inches high, they will be of sufficient size to plant out. As we have remarked, choose the best ground, draw thereon drills a foot apart, and as deep as the hoe will go. When ready, the plants are to be taken up from the seed-bed. Shorten their roots to about an inch from the plant, and cut two inches or more from the extremity of the leaves. Both these operations are done for convenience and neatness in planting. Dibble them in the drills eight inches apart, and as deep as the plant will admit of, not to cover the young leaves pushing from its centre. Choose moist or cloudy weather for the operation; but, if dry, give the plants a copious watering. Hoe the ground frequently, to keep down weeds, and, as the plants are observed to grow, draw the soil around them. By good culture, they will be fit for use early in October. On the approach of severe frost, lift sufficient for winter use, and store them away in earth or sand.

per oz.

- Large London** is hardy, and of good quality. It is more generally cultivated in this country than any other variety. Per pkt., 5 30
- Broad Scotch, or Flag.** This variety is remarkably hardy, and well suited for open culture; large and strong-growing, with broad leaves growing on two sides. Per pkt., 10 30

Lettuce (LACTUCA SATIVA.)

German, *Lattich*.—French, *Laitue*.—Spanish, *Lechuga*.

The Lettuce is generally divided into two classes; viz., Cabbage Lettuces and Cos Lettuces. The Cabbage have round heads and broad-spreading leaves; the Cos varieties have long heads, and upright, oblong leaves.

CULTURE.—A very rich soil is necessary to produce fine head Lettuce. Its crisp and tender quality depends very much on a luxuriant and vigorous growth. The earliest sowing may be made in February or March, under glass with slight heat. Keep the plants thin, and admit plenty of air to the frame every fine day. For later supplies, sow in the open ground as soon as the season will permit; transplant or thin out the plants gradually to a foot apart, and keep well cultivated. The Cos Lettuces are excellent if grown very early in the spring, but run to seed quickly in hot weather. The large Cabbage kinds are best, and most suitable for summer crops.

	per oz.
Early-curled Silesia. Standard sort; very early; the best for forcing and the first spring sowing; makes a loose head; tender, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5	25
— Tennisball. One of the oldest and most esteemed of the Cabbage Lettuce. The head is below medium size; dark-green; very solid if grown in cool weather: one of the earliest and best. Per pkt., 10	30
— Royal Cape, or Summer Cape. Head roundish, usually well-formed, and moderately close and firm; good size; as a summer Lettuce, is one of the best. Per pkt., 5	25
— Drumhead, or Malta. Head remarkably large, somewhat flattened, compact; pale green without, and white at the centre; crisp and tender; fine summer variety. Per pkt., 5	25
Boston Curled. A new variety; one of the best for general cultivation. The elegant frilling of the leaves, and fine form, make it very attractive; flavor very fine. Per pkt., 10	30
Royal Summer Cabbage. Head medium-sized, round, somewhat flattened, firm, and close. Per pkt., 5	25
Large India. Heads large and compact, similar to the Curled Silesia, but is less curled, and whiter; sometimes tinted with brown; heads round, crispy, and fine flavor; very popular as a market variety; one of the best for summer culture. Per pkt., 10	40
Brown Dutch. A very hardy sort, enduring the winter with less protection than most other varieties; heads medium size, rather long, and loose; good flavor; generally sown in the autumn. Per pkt., 5	40
Hammersmith Hardy Green. A very popular old variety. It is considered the hardest sort in cultivation, and is one of the best for growing in winter or forcing. Per pkt., 10	40
Victoria Cabbage. An excellent early and hardy variety; is larger than Tennisball; heads freely, and is crisp and well-flavored; should be planted early. Per pkt., 5	40
White Paris Cos. This variety is grown mostly by London and Paris market-gardeners; tender, brittle, and mild-flavored. Per pkt., 10	40
Green Paris Cos. Considered one of the best of the Cos Lettuce. It has a tender, brittle leaf; some days earlier than the White Cos. Per pkt., 10	40

Martynia (MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDIA.)

A hardy annual plant, with a strong branching stem two feet and a half high. The leaves are large, heart-shaped, entire, or undulated, downy, viscous, and emit a peculiar, musk-like odor when bruised or roughly handled. The young pods are the parts of the plants used. These are produced in great abundance, and should be gathered when about half grown, or while tender and succulent: after the hardening of the flesh, they are worthless. They are used for pickles, and by many are considered superior to the Cucumber, or any other vegetable employed for that purpose.

CULTURE.—The Martynia is of easy culture. As the plants are large and spreading, they should be two and a half feet apart in each direction. The seeds may be sown in April or May, in the open ground, where they are to remain; or the seeds may be sown earlier in a hotbed, and transplanted.

Martynia. Per pkt., 10	per oz. 50
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Melon, Musk Varieties (CUCUMIS MELO.)

German, *Melone*.—French, *Melon*.—Spanish, *Melon*.)

CULTURE.—Plant in hills six feet apart each way, eight or ten seeds in each, and thin out to three or four plants when in a state of forwardness. To grow good melons, the hills should be prepared by digging out the soil from one and a half to two feet deep, and two or three feet broad, according to the richness of the land. Add a very liberal quantity of the best decomposed stable manure, and mix well with the soil, filling up a little above the general level. By this mode, good melons may be raised on almost any soil. Seeds should not be put into the hills until the weather becomes settled and warm.

Christiana. This variety originated in Beverly, Mass.; form roundish; size rather small; skin yellowish-green; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, and of good quality; one of the best; ripens very early. Per pkt., 5	per oz. 20
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	per oz.
Green Citron. Fruit nearly round, but flattened slightly at the ends; medium size; flesh green, quite thick, and of the richest and most sugary flavor; comes in early, and makes a very popular market variety. Per pkt., 5	15
Nutmeg. Fruit oval, good size, thickly netted; flesh light-green, rich, sweet, melting, and highly perfumed; one of the finest. Per pkt., 5	15
Pineapple. Form roundish, inclining to oval; flesh green, melting, sweet, and perfumed; early and productive. Per pkt., 5	15
Skillman's Fine-netted. This variety much resembles the Pineapple; flesh green, sugary, melting, and excellent; the earliest of all the green-fleshed varieties. Per pkt., 5	15
Large Yellow Cantelope. An oval variety; good-sized; skin yellow, marbled with green; flesh salmon-colored, sweet, highly perfumed, and of good flavor; early and productive. Per pkt., 5	15
— Musk. This is a very large, long oval shape; deeply ribbed; flesh very thick; yellow, sweet, and juicy, with musky flavor; very early and productive. Per pkt., 5	15
New White Japan. A new variety from Japan, and decidedly the sweetest thin-skinned of the Musk Melon; color of fruit cream-white; flesh thick; size medium and nearly round. Per pkt., 10	50



MOUNTAIN-SWEET WATER-MELON.

Water-Melon (*CUCURBITA CITRULLUS*.)German, *Wassermelone*.—French, *Melond' Eau*.—Spanish, *Sandia*.

The Water-melon is purely a tropical fruit, greatly appreciated for its refreshing coolness and delicious flavor.

CULTURE.—They require a light sandy soil, not over rich. Plant them in hills, as directed for Melons, giving them more room, as their vines extend much further. The seeds should be two years old before planting. If they are wanted of a large size, three or four fruit from each plant will be sufficient; and when one fruit only is taken, they will grow to from twenty to thirty pounds' weight each. It will injure the flavor of the fruit if they are grown near to other varieties of the Melon.

	per oz.
Mountain Sweet. A large, long, oval variety; skin striped and marbled with different shades of green; flesh scarlet, and quite solid to the centre; very sweet and delicious. A fine market sort. Per pkt., 5	15
— Sprout, or Long Carolina. Resembling the preceding in most respects. A favorite market sort. Very fine quality, and productive. Per pkt., 5	15
Black Spanish. Form oblong; size large; skin very dark or blackish green; flesh deep-red, fine-grained, very sugary, and of excellent flavor. Hardy and productive; one of the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 5	15
Ice-cream. A very large pale-green sort; form nearly round; flesh white, very sweet, tender, and of remarkably fine flavor. Per pkt; 5	15
Orange. Form oval, of medium size; flesh red, not fine grained, but tender, sweet, and of good quality. When in its mature state, the rind separates readily from the flesh, in the manner of the peel from the flesh of an orange. Per pkt., 10	40
Citron. Employed in making sweetmeats and preserves; form round, medium size; flesh white; very solid. Per pkt., 5	15

Apple-seeded. A rather small, nearly round sort; derives its name from its small, peculiar seeds. Flesh bright red to the centre, sweet, tender, and well-flavored; keeps a long time after being gathered. Per pkt., 10 . . . 30 per oz.

Mustard (SINAPIS VAR.)

German, *Seuf.*—French, *Mustard.*—Spanish, *Mostaza.*

CULTURE.—This salad is cultivated in the same manner as recommended for Cress,—at all times of the year, sowing every week or two either in beds or drills, or for early use, in hotbeds, or boxes in the windows of a warm room. The seeds should be covered very slightly, and frequently watered, as moisture is indispensable to its growth. A bed three feet wide and twenty feet long, having the plants four or six inches apart, will produce a sufficiency of seed for every domestic purpose.

White, or Yellow. Very useful for salads, also for medicinal purposes. Per pkt., 5 . . . 30 per pint.
Brown, or Black. For culinary use. Per pkt., 5 . . . 30

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress (TROPÆOLUM.)

German, *Kresse Indische.*—French, *Capucine Grande.*—Spanish, *Capuchina.*

There are many curious varieties of the Cress, though none so beautiful as the common Nasturtium. It has a sharp, warm taste, and is frequently used in salads. The green seeds are frequently pickled in vinegar, and are very palatable.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly, in rows or patches an inch deep, about the end of March or first of April. They will thrive almost anywhere if the ground is rich. They are peculiarly adapted to trellis-work, and form a rich, showy, and enlivening appearance.

Tall. Per pkt., 5 . . . 25 per oz.
Dwarf. Per pkt., 10 . . . 40

Okra, or Combo (HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS).

German, *Essbarer Hibiscus.*—French, *Gombo.*—Spanish, *Quibombo.*

This plant is cultivated, to some extent, as a vegetable; served in the same manner as Asparagus. The green seed-pods are used in soups, and deemed a luxury. It is becoming very popular since its introduction to us from the West Indies.

CULTURE.—The seeds are sown thinly, on dry, warm soil, in shallow drills two feet apart, about the same as the Lima Bean. Cover the seeds lightly. After the plants are up, thin them out to nine inches apart; hoe freely, and draw a little earth to the stems as they continue to grow. Gather the pods when quite green, and about an inch and a half long.

Long Green. Pods long and ribbed. Per pkt., 5 . . . 15 per oz.
Improved Dwarf Green. Pods small-sized, smooth, green and round. Per pkt., 5 15

Onion (ALLIUM CEPA).

German, *Zwiebel.*—French, *Oignon.*—Spanish, *Cebolla.*

CULTURE.—The soil in general can not be too rich for this vegetable; and, however good it may be, it requires more or less manure for every crop. Unlike most vegetables, it succeeds well when cultivated on the same land for successive years, provided it is liberally supplied with nutrition. Previous to sowing, the ground should be thoroughly spaded over, or deeply ploughed, and the surface made smooth and even. The seed should be sown as early in spring as the soil may be in good working condition. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch in depth. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them out to two inches apart. If the weather is moist, the thinnings may be transplanted into other ground. They, too, will attain full size; but observe, in planting, to put the roots only under ground.

To grow Onions for pickling, sow the seed thinly in March or April. No further culture is required, except hand-weeding, as their thickness in the bed will prevent their growing large, and will cause them to come to maturity sooner. The seed should be thoroughly dried, for when stored in a damp state, it is liable to generate heat, and consequently to lose its vitality.

Early Red. A sub-variety of the Large Red Wethersfield, and the earliest of the Red Onions. Form and color nearly the same as Large Red; close-grained, mild, and a good keeper. Very productive. Per pkt., 5 . . . 20 per oz.

Large Red Wethersfield. Large-sized, skin deep purplish-red; flesh purplish-white; moderately fine-grained, and stronger flavored than that of the yellow and earlier red varieties. Very productive, and one of the best to keep; the variety mostly grown at Wethersfield. Per pkt., 5 . . . 20

Danvers Yellow. A very fine variety, originated from South Danvers, Mass. Above the medium size; globular in form; skin yellowish-brown; flesh white, sugary, comparatively mild and well-flavored. Very productive; one of the most popular for general cultivation. Per pkt., 5 . . . 20



DANVERS YELLOW ONION.

- Yellow Dutch, or Silverskin.** One of the oldest varieties; and, as a market variety, probably better known and more generally grown in this country than any other. Flesh white, fine-grained, mild, sugary, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5 . . . 20 per oz.
- White Portugal, or Spanish.** A very large, flat onion. Skin loose, of a mild flavor; fine for early winter use, but decays early. Per pkt., 5 . . . 25 per qt.
- Top, or Button Onion.** Bulbs large, a little flattened; producing, instead of seeds, a number of small bulbs or onions, about the size of filberts, which serve as a substitute for seeds in propagation. The bulbs are liable to decay, and should be kept in a cool, dry place, away from frost 50
- Potato Onion.** Producing a quantity of young bulbs on the parent root, which should be planted in rows, in April, three inches deep (below the surface) and six inches apart; the rows should be eighteen inches apart. Keep them free from weeds, and earth them up like potatoes as they continue to grow; when grown, may be treated as other onions 30

Parsley (*APIUM PETROSELINUM*).

German, *Petersilie*.—French, *Persil*.—Spanish, *Peregil*.

CULTURE.—Sow it in drills half an inch deep, early in April. These drills may form an edging round any compartment of vegetables, or along the walks. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them out to six inches apart. To keep a young stock constantly for use, cut down about a third part at a time. Root out the plain-leaved, should any appear. Keep it only from severe frost, and it will grow the whole winter. For this object, select a warm spot of ground, light and rich; sow it early in the season; cut them all over in September; surround the bed, early in November, with boards, and cover with mats or shutters; glass is much better, if it can be obtained. By this process, a sufficient supply will always be obtainable.

- Plain Parsley.** The leaves of this sort are plain, or not curled; but it is better flavored than the curled for soups, etc. Requires a slight protection, during the winter, of straw, pine boughs, or leaves. Per pkt., 5 20 per oz.
- Curled, or Double.** A fine dwarf variety, tender; leaves yellowish-green, and beautifully crimped and curled. Fine for garnishing dishes for the table. Per pkt., 5 25
- Hamburg, or Rooted.** The roots are principally used for flavoring soups. Per pkt., 10 30

Parsnip (*PASTINACA SATIVA*).

German, *Pastinake*.—French, *Panais*.—Spanish, *Pustinaca*.

The Parsnip is a biennial plant, similar to the Onion, Turnip, and Carrot, in duration. It is both wholesome and nourishing, and desirable for winter and spring use.

CULTURE.—It succeeds well in a rich sandy loam. Sow early in the spring, in drills tolerably deep; scatter the seeds thinly, and cover evenly with the rake. After the appearance of the seed, the soil must be stirred with the hoe frequently, until the leaves cover the ground; they will stand any severity of frost. One ounce of seed is sufficient to supply a family.

- Long Smooth.** Roots long, white, smooth, and regularly tapering to the end; free from side-roots; tops small, slightly tinged with red at the crown. Very hardy, keeping through the winter where grown without any protection; one of the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 5 15 per oz.

Hollow Crown. Roots oblong, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface. Best garden variety. Per pkt., 5 . . .	per oz. 15
The Student. A new variety, of delicious flavor, ennobled from the wild Parsnip by Prof. Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England. A great acquisition. Per pkt., 10 . . .	25

Peas (PISUM SATIVUM.)

German, *Erbse*.—French, *Pois*.—Spanish, *Guizante*.

CULTURE.—Peas, for an early crop, should be sown as soon as the ground is in working condition. The soil for their reception should be light, dry, and well sheltered. Mild manure, such as leaf-mould, has a beneficial effect; but for many of the varieties the soil can hardly be too rich. For general crops, the ground should be well manured the previous year, which causes them to yield more abundantly. They are usually planted in double rows three or four feet apart, and covered to the depth of two and a half or three inches. This is the average depth, though some contend that greater depth prevents the premature decay of the vines. The height of the Pea depends much upon the moisture and richness of the ground. The method of planting Peas in hills with Potatoes of an early variety has been found successful. In dry weather, soak the Peas a few hours before planting. Pour water into the drills, when the ground is dry, before sowing the seed, which will cause them to grow at once, should the season continue dry. A pint of the small-seeded sorts will sow a row about sixty feet in length; and the same quantity of larger varieties, being sown much thinner, will make a row of nearly a hundred feet. The crop should be gathered as it becomes fit for use. If even a few of the pods begin to ripen, young pods will not only cease to form, but those partly advanced will cease to enlarge.

Early Dan O'Rourke (Pure). One of the earliest varieties in cultivation; pods well filled; of good size and quality; of the finest flavor; grows about three feet high . . .	per qt. 35
Early Emperor. This variety grows somewhat taller, and is a few days earlier, than the Prince Albert. The pods and peas are also somewhat larger. It is an abundant bearer; an excellent variety to come in after the above . . .	30
Carter's First Crop, or Sutton's Ringleader. This is a new English variety, introduced by Carter and Co., of London. It has proved to be the earliest Pea grown; also very prolific; height two and a half feet. 25 cents per half-pint . . .	1.00
Hovey's Extra Early. Unequaled in earliness; very productive; two and a half feet . . .	40
Early Kent. A very popular early Pea; fine pods; two and a half feet . . .	30
Drew's New Dwarf. This fine Pea is remarkable for its dwarf and branching growth, forming a bush one foot high and one foot broad; consequently, only about one plant to each foot of row is required. It is medium in earliness, and extremely productive, each plant producing, with good culture, forty or fifty pods of rich, fine-flavored, large Peas . . .	1.00
McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf, prolific, green wrinkled Marrow; habit similar to Beck's Gem or Tom Thumb, and is a first early; a great acquisition; height one foot . . .	1.00
— Advancer. A dwarf, green wrinkled Marrow of fine flavor; long pods, well filled up; very prolific; nearly as early as the Dan O'Rourke; a comparatively new variety . . .	50
— Princess Royal. A very prolific, long-podded, early variety, of fine sugary flavor; one foot high; pods large, well filled; very productive . . .	50
— Prolific. A dwarf early variety, coming in after the Dan O'Rourke; white wrinkled, with the Marrow flavor. Per half-pint, 25 . . .	75
Early Prince Albert. An old well-known variety; early and productive; three feet . . .	40
— Washington. A standard sort; very early and prolific; three feet . . .	30
Tom Thumb (Beck's Gem.) Plants of remarkably low growth, seldom exceeding nine inches in height; stout and branching; pods about two and a half inches in length, containing five or six peas, which are of a creamy-yellow; fine flavor; very productive. It may be cultivated in rows ten inches apart. No stick required . . .	75
Bishop's New Dwarf Long-podded. Stems about two feet high; pods nearly straight, almost cylindrical, containing six or seven white peas; very early; an abundant bearer, and of excellent quality . . .	40

	per qt.
Carter's Surprise. A new variety of the Blue Surprise; pods large, very productive, and fine quality; an excellent market variety. Half-pint pkts., 25	50
Alliance, or Eugenie. Plant about three feet in height, with pale-green foliage; pods single or in pairs, three inches long, containing five or six peas. When ripe, the peas are of medium size, cream-colored, and much shrivelled and indented; the earliest white wrinkled Marrow Pea in cultivation	50
Champion of England. A standard sort, considered by all to be the best grown for general crops; of delicious flavor; very productive, and growing from three to four feet	40
Champion of Scotland. This we consider one of the best for main crop; of rich, buttery flavor; very productive, and of large size	55
Blue Imperial. This is considered by many as a standard sort; very hardy, and yields abundantly; of good quality and size	30
Large White Marrowfat. An excellent and profitable sort; a little later than the preceding; pods large and full; very productive growing; from three to five feet	25
Black Eye Marrowfat. An excellent variety; growing about three feet high; pods large and full; a prolific bearer, and can be recommended as one of the best of the Marrowfat varieties	25

Pepper (CAPSICUM.)

German, *Pfeffer*.—French, *Piment*.—Spanish, *Pimiento*.

Capsicum or Pepper is a tender annual, much esteemed for its seasoning qualities. In all the various methods of preparation, it imparts vitality and promotes digestion. It is extensively used for pickling.

CULTURE.—The plants are always propagated from seed. Sow in a hotbed early in April, in shallow drills six inches apart, and transplant to the open ground when summer weather has commenced. The plants should be set in warm mellow soil, in rows sixteen inches apart, and about the same distance apart in the rows; or, in ordinary seasons, the following simple method may be adopted for a small garden, and will afford an abundant supply of peppers for family use. When all danger from frost is past, and the soil is warm and settled, sow the seeds in the open ground, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and fourteen inches apart; and, while growing, thin out the plants to ten inches apart in the rows. Cultivate in the usual manner, and the crop will be fit for use early in September.

	per oz.
Cayenne. The pods of this variety are quite small, cone-shaped, coral red when ripe, intensely acrid, and furnish the cayenne pepper of commerce. Per pkt., 5	50
Cherry. The pods of fruit erect, nearly globular or cherry-form, and, at maturity, of a deep rich, glossy, scarlet color, remarkable for its intense piquancy. Per pkt., 10	50
Squash. Fruit compressed, more or less ribbed; skin smooth and glossy; flesh thick, mild, and pleasant to the taste; the best variety for pickling alone. Per pkt., 5	50
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Similar to the preceding in form and color, but much larger; fine for pickling. Per pkt., 5	50
Sweet Spanish. Though one of the largest varieties, it is also one of the earliest; flesh sweet, mild, and pleasant; used for salads and pickling. Per pkt., 5	50

Potato (SOLANUM TUBEROSUM.)

German, *Kartoffel*.—French, *Pomme de Terre*.

CULTURE.—A sandy loam is better calculated for the Potato than a heavy or very clayey soil. Though any soil will do, be it must be observed that the roots produced in a light one are more dry and sweeter than those grown in a heavy soil. The finest Potatoes are grown in a new, light, rich loam. If the soil is heavy, the manure used should be composed of well-decayed leaves, horse manure, and ashes, well blended and mixed together before using. A good crop can seldom be raised if this article is sparingly laid on. Sets for planting should be cut at least one week before planting, and spread out thin on a floor to dry. Another important consideration is, whether small tubers or large ones should be employed for making sets. Large tubers, however, are preferable, for the following reasons: In all plants, large buds tend to produce large shoots; and small or weak buds, the reverse. Now the eyes of Potatoes are true buds, and in small tubers they are comparatively weak; they consequently produce weak shoots, and the crop from such is inferior to that obtained from plants originating from large tubers furnished with stronger eyes. The part of the Potato planted is not a matter of indifference. It was found, by an experiment made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, that sets taken from the points of the tubers yielded at the rate of upwards of three tons per acre more than was obtained from employing the opposite end of the tubers.

Potatoes are usually planted either in hills or ridges, the former method being the most common in this country. As soon as the plants are fairly started above the surface, hoeing and surface stirring should be commenced. The earth should gradually be drawn about the hills, or along the ridges at each successive hoeing, and every encouragement given to the side-roots to extend themselves; for, nearly at their extremities, the tubers are formed: so that deeply stirring the ground between the hills or ridges tends to their extension. But this treatment must not be carried beyond a certain stage in the growth of the plant, or after the tubers have reached a considerable size, as the extremities of the roots might be seriously injured. In the preservation of Potatoes, it is of the first importance that they be excluded from light. In a state of complete darkness, they should, therefore, be placed, the day they are taken out of the ground. Drying has a bad effect on the skin of the Potato.

	per bush.
Early Sovereign. A favorite early variety, of excellent quality; very productive, and a good keeper	2.50
Extra Early White. An early and well-known variety. Very productive, and of good flavor	2.00
Early York. One of the largest of the early. Very productive, of uniformly good quality; keeps well; one of the best for general cultivation	2.00
Jackson White. Flesh perfectly white when cooked, remarkably dry, mealy, farinaceous, and well flavored. A good keeper, commands the highest market-price, and, every thing considered, must be classed as one of the best, and recommended for general cultivation	1.50
Goodrich's Early. One of the largest and earliest varieties; two weeks earlier than the Jackson White, and one of the most productive, — two hundred and fifty bushels having been grown to the acre. \$1.00 per peck, \$3.00 per bbl.	4.00
— Garnet Chili. This variety is healthy, yields abundantly, and is greatly superior to many sorts for table use, and might be profitably grown for family purposes.	
Cuzco. White flesh, good size and flavor. A most abundant bearer; keeps well; good for a general crop	2.00
Calico. A seedling of the Garnet Chili, a little earlier than that variety; has a firm, crisp flesh; cooks white and dry	2.50
Early Sebec. One of the earliest and best varieties yet produced, large and fine Potatoes, having been raised in just sixty-three days from the time of planting. In general appearance, it resembles the Jackson White, from which it is probably a seedling. \$5.00 per bbl.	2.00
Harrison. New, large, and smooth, with full eyes, white skin and flesh, sound and healthy, and an early winter sort. An admirable keeper; always solid to the heart; of first quality, and enormously productive. Average yield in good soil 400 bushels to the acre. \$1.50 per peck, \$10.00 per bbl.	5.00

Pumpkin (CUCURBITA PEPO).

German, *Kurbis*.— French, *Courge*.— Spanish, *Calabaza*.

We can not think of admitting this vegetable into the precincts of the garden where there are Cucumbers, Melons, and others of similar class. It would mix with and contaminate the quality of the more valuable sorts; besides they would occupy more space than most could allow, as many of the varieties attain an enormous size.

CULTURE.— Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as Melons or Cucumbers, but in other respects, are cultivated in a similar manner, though on a much larger scale. They are generally raised on cultivated farms, between hills of Indian Corn, and may be planted with success in fields, by themselves.

Cheese, Medium-sized. One of the best for cooking purposes. Per pkt., 5 per oz. 10

Large Yellow. Grows to a large size; better adapted for feeding purposes than for cooking. Per pkt., 5. Per lb., 40.

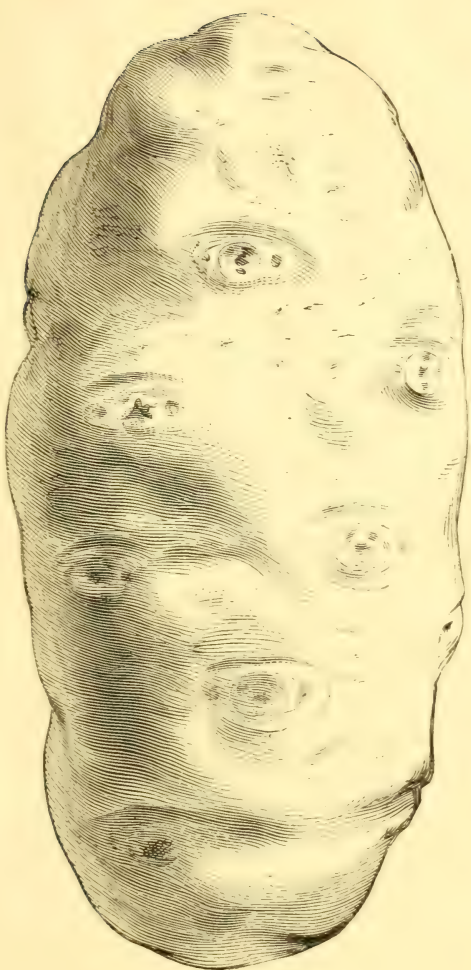
Mammoth. A very large coarse-growing variety. Per pkt., 40

Radish (RHAPHANUS SATIVUS).

German, *Rettig Radies*.— French, *Radis, Rave, Petite, Rave*.— Spanish, *Rabano*.

The Radish is a hardy annual plant, much esteemed for its grateful relish, and is extensively cultivated for its roots. Its excellence consists in being succulent, mild, crisp, and tender; and the roots should be eaten before they are overgrown, which makes them tough and thready. The seed-pods are excellent for pickling if gathered while young and green.

CULTURE.— For early crops, sow in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in light rich soil; for later crops, a deep, moist soil is preferable. Sow the seed thinly in drills, covering them with about a quarter of an inch of fine earth. If space is limited, the seed may be sown



EARLY GOODRICH POTATO..

IN FULL SUPPLY.

See page 92.

with Onions or Lettuce; they are said to be much less affected by the maggot if grown with the former. The plants should be frequently and copiously watered in dry weather, which tends to their rapid growth, thus securing its excellent qualities. For very early use, sow in gentle hotbeds.

	Per oz.
Early Short-top Long Scarlet. Roots long, growing partly out of the ground, of a beautiful deep pink color; flesh white, transparent, crisp, and of a good flavor. Grows quick; standard sort for marketing or private use. Per pkt., 5 . . .	15
Scarlet Turnip. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color, crisp and tender qualities; should be used while young. Per pkt., 5 . . .	15
White Turnip. Bulb similar to the preceding. Skin white; flesh white and semi-transparent. Some days later than the scarlet. Per pkt., 5 . . .	15
Scarlet Olive-shaped. In the form of an olive, terminating in a very slim tap-root. Skin fine scarlet; neck small; flesh rose-colored, tender, and excellent. Early, and well adapted for forcing or general crop. Per pkt., 5 . . .	15
Long Salmon. A fine variety, in size and form similar to the Early Short-top Long Scarlet, but is a paler red; coming in a few days later. Per pkt., 5 . . .	15
Black Spanish. One of the latest as well as the hardest of the Radishes, and is considered an excellent sort for winter use. Large size; color black; of a firm texture. To keep well, should be packed in sand. Per pkt., 5 . . .	15
Long White Chinese. Skin white and of fine texture; flesh fine-grained, crisp, and very good flavored. Its season the same as the preceding. Per pkt., 10 . . .	30
Rose-colored China Winter. Size full medium; skin comparatively fine, and of a bright rose-color; flesh firm, and rather piquant. A very late variety. Per pkt., 10 . . .	30
New French Breakfast. A new quick-growing variety. Oval form; color scarlet, tipped with white; fine flavored. Very ornamental in appearance; much esteemed by the French. Excellent for forcing. Per pkt., 10 . . .	25

Rhubarb (RHEUM HYBRIDUM).

German, *Rhubarber*.—French, *Rhubarbe*.—Spanish, *Ruibarbo Bastardo*.

CULTURE.—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition, and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep. Thin out to six inches apart. In the fall trench a piece of ground, and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall. To procure an immediate crop, plant roots which are already grown.

	per oz.
Victoria. A large variety; one of the best for general use. Per pkt., 5 . . .	25
Linnaeus. Large, tender and fine-flavored. Per pkt., 5 . . .	25
Champagne. New large scarlet, very tender. Per pkt., 10 . . .	25
Cahoon's Mammoth. Very large. Per pkt., 10 . . .	25

Salsify, or Oyster Plant (TRAGOPOGON PORRIFOLIUS.)

German, *Bocksbart*.—French, *Salsifis*.—Spanish, *Ostra vegetal*.

The Salsify is a hardy biennial plant, and is principally cultivated for its roots, which are long and tapering, and, when grown in good soil, measure twelve or fourteen inches in length. It is considered wholesome and nutritious. When cooked, the flavor resembles that of an oyster, and is a good substitute for it; whence the popular name.

CULTURE.—This plant succeeds best in a light well-enriched soil, which, previous to sowing, should be stirred to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. Sow the seed in drills half an inch deep, and ten inches apart, early in the spring. Thin them out, when an inch high, to four or six inches apart. Keep the ground clear of weeds, giving them the general culture of carrots. They are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. Store a quantity for winter's use, packed in earth or sand. Those remaining in the ground should be dug before commencing growth in spring.

	per oz.
Salsify, or Oyster-plant. Per pkt., 5 . . .	25

Scorzonera, or Black Salsify (SCORZONERA HISPANICA).

German, *Schwarzwurzel*.—French, *Scorzonere*.—Spanish, *Escorzonera*.

Cultivated like the common Oyster Plant, which it much resembles in its mode of growth.

It is also prepared for the table in the same manner. Per pkt., 10 . . .

Sea Kale (CRAMBE MARITIMA).

German, *Selkohl Meerkohl*.—French, *Crambe Maritimee*.—Spanish, *Breton de mar*.

This plant is found growing on the seacoast of Europe, particularly in England. It is closely related to the Cabbage, and can be obtained with very little trouble. The mode of dressing this vegetable for the table is the same as that for Asparagus, which it much resembles.

CULTURE.—The seeds may be sown in April, in drills an inch and a half deep, and fourteen or sixteen inches asunder. The soil must be previously well enriched and thoroughly trenched. Let the plants remain until the following spring, then transplant them in rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches apart in the rows. The earth should be occasionally stirred when the rains have run the surface together. Late in the fall, cover the crowns of the plants with a few inches of earth, making a ridge over the rows about a foot and a half high. After the cutting is over in the spring, level the earth into trenches, adding a good coat of strong manure.

Sea Kale. Per pkt., 10 per oz. 30

Spinach (SPINACIA OLERACEA).

German, *Spinat*. French, *Epinard*.—Spanish, *Espinaca*.

Spinach is very hardy, and consequently a very important vegetable for cold climates. It is extremely wholesome and palatable.

CULTURE. Spinach is best developed and most tender when grown in rich soil. It should be heavily manured and deeply trenched. Sow early in March for summer crop, in drills, which method renders the cultivation and the gathering of the produce more convenient. Encourage the growth with frequent hoeing, which draws the moisture to the roots. For a succession, a few seeds of the summer varieties may be sown, at intervals of a fortnight, from April to August. Sow from the middle of August to the beginning of September, for the winter crop, in a light sandy soil, on raised beds, which enables it better to stand the severe frost. This, too, must be well manured, and deeply trenched. Scatter the seed thinly in drills as for the summer varieties, one to three inches deep, from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and cover them with the finest of the soil. Thin the plants as soon as they are strong enough to draw, leaving them about nine inches apart in the row. Two ounces of seed will plant five drills, each forty feet long.

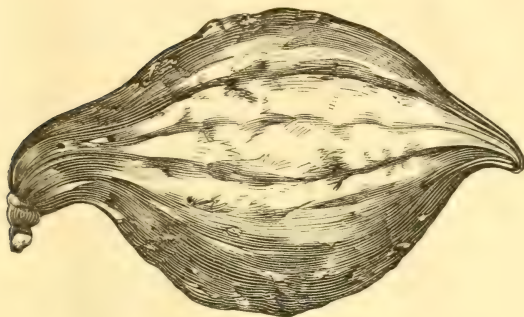
Round, or Summer. Leaves large, thick, and fleshy; rounded at the ends; a little crimped; in general use for early planting. Per pkt., 5 per oz. 10
Fall, or Prickly. Leaves seven or eight inches long; halbert-shaped; thin in texture, and nearly erect; one of the hardiest, and most generally used for fall planting. Per pkt., 5 10

Squash (CUCURBITA MELO PEPO).

German, *Kurbiss*.—French, *Courge*.—Spanish, *Calabasa tontanera*.

CULTURE.—Any good enriched soil is adapted to the growth of the Squash. They only thrive well in a warm temperature, as all the varieties are tender annuals; and the seed should not be sown in spring until all danger from frost is past, and the ground is warm and thoroughly settled. The hills should be made from eight to ten inches in depth, manured well, and covered about three-fourths of an inch deep. Keep the earth about the plants loose and clean, removing the surplus vines from time to time, allowing not more than three plants to a hill. The custom of cutting or nipping off the leading shoots of the running varieties is now practiced to some extent, with the impression that it both facilitates the formation of fruitful laterals and the early maturing of the fruit. Whether the amount of product is increased by the process, is not yet determined.

Early Egg, or Apple. Skin yellowish-white, thin; flesh dry and well-flavored in its green state; fruit small. Per pkt., 5 per oz. 20
 — **Yellow Bush Scolloped.** An early, flat, scollop-shaped sort; color, yellow; flesh pale yellow, tolerably fine-grained, and well-flavored; very productive. Per pkt., 5 15
 — **White Bush Scolloped.** This is a sub-variety of the Early Yellow Bush. The plant has the same dwarf habit, and the fruit is nearly of the same size and form. Per pkt., 5 15
 — **Summer Bush Crookneck.** This is generally esteemed as one of the finest of the summer varieties; color bright yellow; skin very warty, thin, and easily broken; flesh dry and well-flavored; should be used while young. Per pkt., 5 15
Boston Marrow. Form ovate; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange; flesh rich salmon-yellow, very dry, fine-grained, and for sweetness and excellence unsurpassed; a very popular variety in the Boston market; a fall and winter variety. Per pkt., 5 20



HUBBARD SQUASH.

	per oz.
Hubbard. This is a superior variety, and the best winter Squash known; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet, and rich-flavored; keeps throughout the winter. Per pkt., 5	25
Fall or Winter Crookneck. The kind most generally cultivated in New England for fall and winter use; flesh salmon-red, very close-grained, dry, sweet, and fine-flavored; keeps well. Per pkt., 5	15
Honolulu Nectarine. Productive, and of good quality; keeps well. Per pkt., 10	25
Valparaiso, or Lima Cocoanut. A large-growing winter variety; a good variety for fall and winter use. Per pkt., 5	15
Custard. Skin or shell creamy-white; flesh pale yellow; not remarkable for solidity or fineness of texture; one of the hardiest and most productive. Per pkt., 5	20
Mammoth. This is the largest variety known, and under favorable conditions of climate, and in rich soil, it often grows to the weight of from a hundred to a hundred and forty pounds. Per pkt., 25.	
Turban, or Turk's Cap. A superior late-growing variety. At the blossom-end, the fruit suddenly contracts to an irregular cone-like point or termination; of a greenish color, striped with white; and thus in form and color somewhat resembling a turban, whence the name; flesh orange-yellow, thick, fine-grained, sugary, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 10.	
Yokohomo. A new variety from Japan; finest-grained of all the Squashes, with a rich marrow flavor. Per pkt., 15.	

Tomato (SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM).German, *Liebesapfel*.—French, *Tomate*.—Spanish, *Tomate*.

There is no vegetable on the catalogue that has obtained such popularity in so short a time, as the one now under consideration. It may be served in various ways, and, in nearly every form, is highly esteemed.

CULTURE.—The Tomato is raised from seeds, which should be sown in a hotbed in March, or in pots in a warm window. They should be started as early and forwarded as rapidly as possible, whether by hotbed or open-air culture. When about two inches high, they should be transplanted, in single plants, to warm, light, rich soil. Water freely, at the time of transplanting. Shelter from the sun for a few days, or until they are well established. If sown in the open ground, select a sheltered situation, pulverize the soil finely, and sow in drills. This may be done the last of March or first of April. When the plants are three or four inches high, transplant to where they are to remain, as before directed.

	per oz.
Early Apple-Shaped. A very early and productive variety; round, smooth, and of medium size. Per pkt., 5	80
Large Smooth Red. Fruit somewhat flattened, inclining to globular in its general outline; medium size; skin deep rich crimson; flesh bright pink or rose color; one of the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 5	80
Lester's Perfected. Of recent introduction; regular form; large size; flesh firm and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5	40

	per cz.
Large Red. A very early variety, of large size; skin bright red; flesh pink or rose color. Per pkt., 5	30
Pear-shaped. A small, red, pyriform or pear-shaped variety; fine for preserving. Per pkt., 10	35
Large Yellow. A sub-variety of the Red Pear-shaped, with a clear, semi-transparent yellow skin, and yellow flesh; little used except for preserving and pickles. Per pkt., 5	30
Red Plum. Remarkable for its symmetry, and for its uniform size. It is hardy and productive; used principally for preserving and pickles. Per pkt., 5	35
Yellow Plum. Similar to above, except in color, which is bright yellow. Per pkt., 10	30
Cherry. A small variety, growing in clusters. Per pkt., 10	35
Grape. A quite small red variety, growing in long clusters, like grapes, and useful for preserves; a new variety. Per pkt., 10	50
French Tree (Tomato de Laye). A new French variety, growing erect, in tree form; very ornamental, as well as large, and one of the best flavored. Per pkt., 10.	
Fejee Island. Fruit large, bright red, sometimes ribbed; often smooth and well-filled to the centre. Per pkt., 10	35
White Tomato. Similar to the Large Red, except in color. Per pkt., 10.	
Early York. One of the very earliest varieties; of good size, productive, and excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5	50
Cook's Favorite. A comparatively new variety; medium size, oval form, fair skin, deep crimson, very productive, and excellent flavor; one of the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 5	40
Tilden's New Seedling. It is rather dwarf in its habit, and has distinct and peculiar foliage. The fruit is large, roundish, or roundish-oval in shape; skin smooth, glossy, and of a bright-red color; flesh remarkably solid. Per pkt., 5	50
Eureka. A new and fine variety, introduced by Mr. Perriam, of Chicago, who says: "I consider it superior to any thing I have ever grown." Dwarf, early, bush-shape, and prolific. Per pkt., 25.	

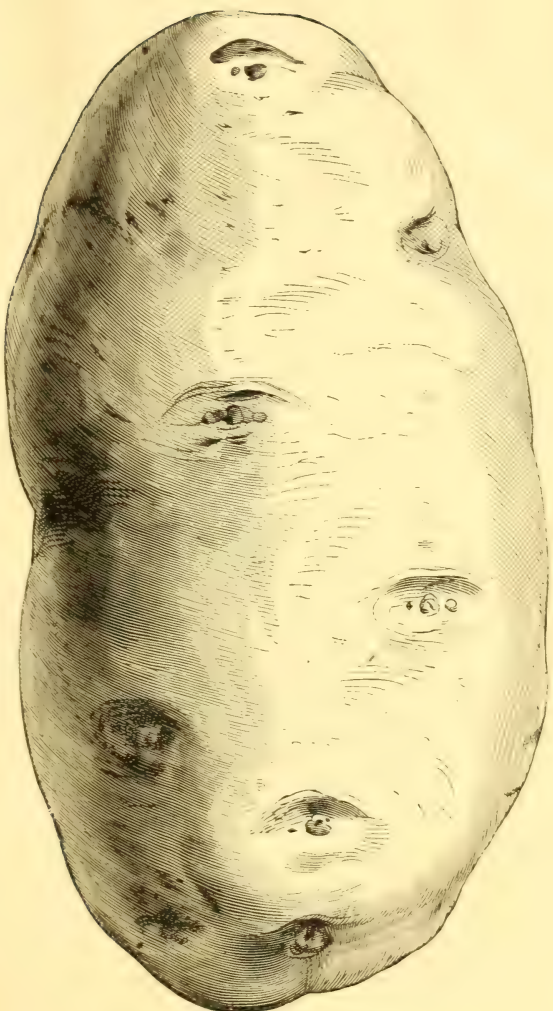
Turnip (BRASSICA RAPA).

German, *Steckrube*.—French, *Navet*.—Spanish, *Nabo comun*.

This is a wholesome and useful plant, both for man and beast, and highly deserving of cultivation. It has become, in some countries, an extensive field-crop.

CULTURE.—All the sorts are propagated by seeds, which should be sown where the plants are to remain, as they do not generally succeed well when transplanted. Sow as early as the ground will allow, in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch in depth. The young plants should be thinned to five or six inches asunder. When the bottoms begin to enlarge, remove the earth gently to the depth of an inch and a half, and apply wood-ashes. The sowing for the winter's supply is made in August. One thing must be observed—to have the ground always fresh dug before sowing. Turnips must be harvested before severe freezing weather; for, though comparatively very hardy, few of the varieties will survive the winters of the Northern States, in the open ground. Cut the leaves off to about half an inch from the bulb; collect the latter and put them in a dry pit or cellar; cover with straw and earth over all. Thus protected, they will keep fresh till February. The seed will retain its vitality for three years, if kept in a dry place. If it is two years old, soak it in water twenty-four hours before sowing.

	per oz.
Early White Flat Dutch, or Spring Turnip. Size medium; of quick growth, juicy, and of excellent quality; may be used either in spring or fall. Per pkt., 5	10
— Snowball. Round, white; a fine early variety. Per pkt., 5	10
White-top, Strap Leaf. This is an early variety, which is fast taking the place of the old Early Dutch; considered one of the best for market or table use. Per pkt., 5	10
Purple-Top, Strap Leaf. This variety has the form and character of the White-top, Strap Leaf, except in color. These two kinds are the best for spring or fall sowing, and for all garden culture, where they may be grown fair and free from worms, if not sown too early in the fall; flesh fine-grained, and rich and buttery flavored. Per pkt., 5	10
Yellow Malta. A beautiful, very symmetrical, small-bulbed, early variety; skin very smooth, bright orange-yellow; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5	10



THE HARRISON POTATO.

IN FULL SUPPLY.

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	per oz.
<i>Yellow Aberdeen.</i> A hardy and productive variety; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; keeps well. Per pkt., 5	10
<i>Early Yellow Dutch.</i> A variety similar to the preceding, and is a good garden variety. Per pkt., 5	10
<i>Large White Norfolk.</i> A sub-variety of the Common Flat Turnip; grows to a large size; flesh white and coarse-grained, but sweet. Per pkt., 5	10
<i>Long White Tankard.</i> This variety is recommended for its earliness and productiveness, but must be considered a field rather than a table variety. Per pkt., 5	10
<i>Red Top Tankard.</i> Similar to above, except in color. Per pkt., 5	10
<i>Long White, or Cow-horn.</i> An excellent variety; grows quickly to a good size; flesh white, fine-grained, and sweet. It keeps well, and is esteemed by many the best of all for culinary purposes; to have it keep well, gather before severe frosts. Per pkt., 5	10
— — <i>French, or Sweet German.</i> One of the very best for winter or spring use, either for the table or for feeding stock. The flesh is firm, sweet, and of excellent flavor; none better for keeping; should be sown in June. Per pkt., 5	10

RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIP.

<i>Skirving's Purple-top.</i> This is a superior variety, hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well-flavored. It is a good keeper. Per pkt., 5	10
<i>Early Stubble Swede.</i> This is recommended for its quick growth, and is well adapted for late sowing; flesh firm and well-flavored; very productive. Per pkt., 5	10
<i>White's Eclipse, or Hybrid.</i> A comparatively new variety, and excellent for early feeding purposes. Large size, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5	10
<i>Laing's Improved Purple-top.</i> A superior variety, hardy and productive. Flesh yellow, solid, and well-flavored; one of the best. Per pkt., 5	10

AROMATIC, POT, AND SWEET HERBS.

The generality of Aromatic, Pot, and Sweet Herbs, may be raised from seed sown early in spring. As only a small quantity of these are necessary for family use, they may occupy a corner by themselves. They thrive best in a mellow, free soil, and care should be exercised to harvest them at the proper time. The greater part of the following-named Herbs are perennial, and will multiply from the seed they drop, or from partings from the roots. The offsets, roots, or young plants, thus raised, should be planted at suitable distances from each other. The beds should be kept free from weeds; and, as the herbs come into flower, cut them on a dry day, and spread them in a shady place to dry for use. The best method for preserving them is to rub them through a sieve when thoroughly dry, and pack them in tin boxes. Be careful to put them in a dry place. Price — per pkt., 5; by the ounce on application.

<i>Angelica.</i>	<i>Caraway.</i>	<i>Dill.</i>	<i>Rue.</i>
<i>Anise.</i>	<i>Chervil.</i>	<i>French Sorrel.</i>	<i>Sage.</i>
<i>Balm, Lemon.</i>	<i>Chicory.</i>	<i>Hyssop.</i>	<i>Saffron.</i>
<i>Basil, Sweet.</i>	<i>Coriander.</i>	<i>Horehound.</i>	<i>Summer Savory.</i>
<i>Borage.</i>	<i>Corn Salad.</i>	<i>Lavender.</i>	<i>Sweet Marjoram.</i>
<i>Bene Plant.</i>	<i>Cumin.</i>	<i>Pennyroyal.</i>	<i>Sweet Fennel.</i>
<i>Burnet.</i>	<i>Camelina.</i>	<i>Pot Marigold.</i>	<i>Thyme.</i>
<i>Cardoon.</i>	<i>Dandelion.</i>	<i>Rosemary.</i>	

TOBACCO SEED.

<i>Connecticut Seed-leaf.</i> Extra. Per oz., 35	per lb. \$3.50
<i>Havana True</i> (imported.) Per pkt., 20	per oz. 1.00
<i>Maryland.</i> Per pkt., 10	" .50
<i>Virginia.</i> Per pkt.,	" .50

VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, Etc.

PRICES OF SOME LEADING ARTICLES BY THE POUND OR BUSHEL.

BEANS.

	per bush.
Early Mohawk	market prices.
Early China	"
Early Yellow Six-weeks	"
Early Valentine	"
White Marrow	"
Horticultural Pole	"
Large Lima	"

BEETS.

	per lb.
Early Bassano	\$1.00
Long Blood Turnip	1.00
Long Blood	1.00
White Sugar . . . . .	.75
Mangel Wurzel . . . . .	.75
Mangel Wurzel, Yellow Globe . . . . .	.75

CABBAGE.

Early York	8.00
Early Oxheart	4.00
Early Wakefield	4.00
Mason's Early Drumhead	4.00
Stone Mason Drumhead	5.00
Winningsstadt	5.00
Large Drumhead (American)	5.00
Large Drumhead (imported)	2.00
Premium Flat Dutch (American)	5.00
Green Globe Savoy (American)	4.00
Red Dutch	4.00

CARROT.

Early Horn	1.50
Long Orange	1.25
Large White Field	1.25
Long Yellow Altringham	1.25

CAULIFLOWER.

Early Paris	18.00
Large White French	10.00
Walcherin	12.00

CELERY.

White Solid	2.50
Red Solid	2.50
	per oz.
Boston Market	1.00

CHICORY (for coffee)	per lb.
	1.25

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE50
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CORN.

	per 100 ears.
Darling's Early. Shelled, \$5.00	8.00
Stowell's Evergreen. " 5.00	5.00
Burr's Improved Sweet. " 6.00	5.00

CUCUMBER.

	per lb.
Early Cluster	1.25
Early Short Prickly	1.25
Early White-spined	1.50
Long Green	1.75

KOHL RABI.

Early White	8.00
Purple	2.50

LETTUCE.

Early Silesia	8.00
Drumhead	2.50
White Cabbage	8.00
Large India	8.50
Butter	8.50

MELON (Water).

	per lb.
Mountain Sweet	\$1.50
Black Spanish	2.00
Mountain Sprout	2.00

MELON (Musk).

Nutmeg	1.50
Jenny Lind Early	1.50
Green Citron	1.25
Large Yellow Musk	1.25
Christiana	2.00
Large Cantelope	1.25

ONION.

Yellow Danvers	2.00
White Portugal	3.00
Large Red	2.00

PARSNIP.

White Dutch	1.00
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PARSLEY.

Extra Curled	1.25
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PEAS.

	per bush.
Early Dan O'Rourke	9.00
Early Emperor	7.00
Early Kent	7.00
Blue Imperial	8.00
Champion of England	10.00
White Marrowfat	4.00
Black-eyed Marrowfat	4.00

PUMPKIN.

	per lb.
Large Cheese . . . . .	.75
Large Yellow Field . . . . .	.80

RADISH.

Scarlet Turnip	1.25
Early Olive-Shaped	1.25
Long Scarlet	1.00

SPINACH.

Summer75
Winter, Prickly75

SALSIFY

	2.50
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SQUASH.

Early White Bush	1.00
Summer Crookneck	1.00
Winter Crookneck	1.00
Boston Marrow	1.50
Hubbard	2.00

TOMATO.

Early Red, or Apple	8.50
Large Smooth Red	2.50
Lester's Perfected	8.50
Large Yellow	8.50
Pear-shaped	8.00

TURNIP.

Early White Dutch	1.00
Extra Early White-top	1.00
Red-top, Strap-leaf	1.00
White-top	1.00
Long White French	1.00
Long Yellow French	1.00
Golden Ball	1.00
Yellow Aberdeen	1.00
Yellow Swedish, or Ruta-baga	1.00
Purple-top Ruta-baga	1.00
Laing's Improved Ruta-baga	1.00
White Sweet German	1.00

CULINARY ROOTS, PLANTS, Etc.

<i>Asparagus Roots, Giant.</i>	One-year old	hund.	\$1.00
— Two-years-old		"	2.00
<i>Garlic</i>		lb.	.25
<i>Shallots.</i>	A species of onion; esteemed for its fine flavor	"	.40
<i>Potato Onions.</i>	Early, and mild flavor	market price	
<i>Top or Tree Onions.</i>	Valuable for pickling	"	"
<i>Rhubarb.</i>	Myatt's Victoria. Very large; a popular variety	doz.	3.00
— Myatt's Linnæus.	Large, very tender, and excellent	"	2.00
— Cahoon's Mammoth.	One of the largest; very tender	"	2.00
— Champagne.	Large; tender; fine flavor	"	3.00

Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Pepper, Sweet Potato, and Egg-plants, etc., of different varieties, supplied in their season by the hundred or thousand, at reasonable prices.

GRAIN AND GRASS SEEDS.

The prices of these are variable; but purchasers may depend on having them at the lowest market rates, and of the best quality.

Barley.	Flax seed.	Orchard Grass.
Oats.	Hungarian Grass.	Perennial Rye Grass.
Buckwheat.	Chinese Sugar Cane.	Meadow Foxtail Grass.
Spring Wheat.	Canada Corn.	Sweet Vernal Grass.
Winter Wheat.	Dutton "	Italian Rye Grass.
Spring Rye.	King Philip Corn.	Red Clover.
Winter Rye.	Timothy.	White Dutch Clover.
Broom Corn.	Southern Red-top Grass.	Lucerne, or French Clover.
Field Peas.	Millet.	Kentucky Blue Grass, ex. clean.
Spring Vetches.	Fowl Meadow Grass.	" " " cleaned.

GRASS SEED FOR LAWN.

One of the most pleasing features connected with a garden is a well-kept lawn; but, to secure this most desirable object, much depends upon the selection of such grasses as will present a fresh and luxuriant verdure throughout the season. For this purpose, a mixture of several kinds of the finer grasses is most suitable. These we can supply ready mixed, of the best sorts and proper proportions of each. The quantity usually sown is two bushels per acre. Per bushel, \$1.00

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple Seed	lb. \$0.50	Peach Pits	bush. \$2.00
Cherry Pits	" .50	Plum Pits	lb. .50
Currant Seed	oz. .75	Pear Seed	" 4.00
Gooseberry Seed	" 1.25	Quince Seed	" 4.00

ORNAMENTAL TREE SEEDS.

Norway Spruce (<i>Abies Excelsa</i>)	lb. \$1.50	oz. \$0.20
European Silver Fir (<i>Abies Pectinata</i>)	" 1.50	" .20
Norway Maple (<i>Acer Platanoides</i>)	" 1.50	" .20
Sugar Maple (<i>Acer Saccharinum</i>)	" 1.50	" .25
Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus Glandulosa</i>)	" 2.50	" .30
Shellbark (<i>Carya Alba</i>)	"	qt. .25
Ornamental Thorn (<i>Crataegus Coccineus</i>)	" 1.25	oz. .25
Burning Bush (<i>Euonymus Americana</i>)	" 3.00	" .50
Salisbury (<i>Ginkgo Biloba</i>)	"	100 seeds, 5.00
European Mountain Ash (<i>Fragaria Excelsior</i>)	" 1.25	oz. .25
Red Cedar (<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>)	" .50	" .10
Scotch Larch (<i>Larix Europæa</i>)	" 1.50	" .20
Tulip Tree (<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i>)	" 2.00	" .30
Magnolia (<i>Magnolia Acuminata</i>)	" 4.00	" .40
Scotch Pine (<i>Pinus Sylvestris</i>)	" 2.50	" .25
Austrian Pine (<i>Pinus Austriaca</i>)	" 3.50	" .30
White Pine (<i>Pinus Strobus</i>)	" 3.00	" .40
Yellow Locust (<i>Robinia Pseudo Acacia</i>)	" 1.00	" .15
American Arbor Vitæ, clean seed (<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>)	" 9.00	" .50
American Elm (<i>Ulmus Americana</i>)	" 4.00	" .40
Yellow Wood (<i>Virgilia Lutea</i>)	"	" 2.00

Many other varieties of Tree and Shrub Seeds can be supplied on seasonable application.

SEEDS FOR HEDGES.

Honey Locust, or Three-thorned Acacia (<i>Gleditschia Triacanthus</i>)	lb. \$1.00
Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i>)	" 1.50
Osage Orange (<i>Maclura Aurantiaca</i>)	" 1.00
American Arbor Vitæ (<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>)	oz. .60

GLADIOLUS.

Splendid French and Belgian Hybrids of Gandavensis.

The new hybrid productions of the *Gladiolus Gandavensis* are, without doubt, the most superb flowering-bulbs in cultivation, producing their magnificent, long, and densely-flowered spikes of bloom, varying from white to rich salmon, and brilliant carmine, to the most intense scarlet or crimson. A single bulb will often give two or three stems of bloom, and a succession of flowers will be produced for two months. These splendid flowering bulbs are now considered unsurpassable ornaments, and one of the finest features of the flower-garden.

GENERAL TREATMENT.—The bulbs should be planted as soon as the ground is fairly dried in the spring, and all danger of frost is over; planting may be made every two weeks until the middle of June, to secure a succession of bloom. Plant the bulbs from two to four inches deep, according to their size; the soil should be enriched with well-decomposed manure, and well pulverized. The *Gladiolus* show to the best advantage when planted in beds four feet wide, setting the bulbs three-fourths of a foot apart each way. The plants should be well staked, and the bloom will be magnificent. When the frost has killed the leaves, or before if the leaves, by turning yellow, show the ripening of the bulb, the bulb should be taken up, dried rapidly in full sunlight, the new bulbs separated from the old and the flowering bulbs (the stocks being cut off about an inch from the crown of the bulb) put up in paper bags, carefully labeled. Should be kept during the winter in a dry, cool cellar, free from frost.

Purchasers will please state whether we may substitute, in the event of our being out of the varieties ordered.

Forwarded by mail to any address in the Union post-paid at catalogue prices.

NEW VARIETIES FOR 1868.

Most of them offered for the First Time in this Country.

each.

Anais.	Middle-sized flower; good shape, white, slightly tinged with lilac, very large sulphur-white stains, broadly striped with lilac carmine; very striking plant (<i>dwarf</i>)	\$4.00
Appollon.	Large flower of a perfect shape; rosy-lilac, with a large stain of light-rose, finely striped with white in the centre	2.50
Bernard Palissy.	Large flower; good shape, light cherry-red, blazed and striated with carminate-rose on pure white ground	2.50
Felicien David.	Large flower, perfect shape, cherry-rose striped, with light carmine on large white ground, very fine spike	2.00
Lady Franklin.	Large flower, good shape, white slightly tinged with rose, finely striated with carmine, and very largely blazed with carminate-rose (<i>dwarf</i>)	4.00
Monsieur A. Brengniart.	Very large flower, perfect shape, rose ground slightly tinged with orange blazed with red, very large white stain. Plant very remarkable for its fresh and pleasing color, and for the perfection and amplitude of its flowers (<i>extra</i>)	4.00
Noemi.	Flower large, light lilac-rose, spike very long	2.00
Princesse Marie de Cambridge.	Very large and well-opened flower, unexceptionable shape and upright habit; white with very large light-carmine stains (<i>extra</i>)	4.00
Reverend Berkeley.	Large flowers, of a good shape, disposed in a large spike; light rose, tinged with violet and carminate striped on white ground	3.00
Sir William Hooker.	Very large and well opened flower; perfect shape, light cherry color, rose-carmine stain on pure white ground. Plant of a great effect	4.00
Thos. Moore.	Large flower; good shape; very fine carminate-rose on white ground, blazed and stained with light carmine	4.00
Thos. Paxton.	Large flower; perfect shape; red slightly tinged with light orange color, finely striated with carminate-red on white ground; very brilliant color	4.00

VARIETIES OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Brilliant.	Large flower, good shape; purple-red, very fine color	2.00
Cherubini.	Large flower, perfect shape; white ground largely blazed with carminate-violet	2.50
De Candolle.	Middle-sized flower: perfect shape; light cherry color, blazed with red; striped with carminate bright rose	1.25
Eurydice.	Large flower; perfect shape; pure white, blazed with carminate rose. <i>Perfection</i>	3.00
Emilie.	White, blazed with rose, with a dark-brown stain	1.00
Flavin.	Very bright red, a color little darker than Napoleon III.	1.00

<i>Greuze</i> . Cherry-red, blazed with purple; growing very strong; very fine . . .	each.
<i>James Carter</i> . Light orange-red, very bright, with a very large and pure white stain (dwarf) . . .	1.00
<i>Lord Byron</i> . Very brilliant scarlet, stained and ribboned with pure white; very showy plant . . .	1.25
<i>Le Titien</i> . Large flower; perfect shape; disposed in a very showy spike, light red and very brilliant; very fine plant . . .	3.00
<i>Meteor</i> . Dark-red, very brilliant, large stain of a pure white; very remarkable . . .	1.75
<i>Mirabilis</i> . Very light red; very fine plant . . .	1.75
<i>Meyerbeer</i> . Very brilliant light-red, blazed with vermillion, amaranth-red stain: large flower, perfect shape; very long spike; vigorous and splendid plant. <i>Perfection</i> . . .	.75
<i>Merechal Vaillant</i> . Large flower; good form; brilliant scarlet, very large pure white stain; very fine and distinct . . .	3.00
<i>Milton</i> . White slightly tinted with rose, largely blazed with red; large flower and perfect form . . .	4.00
<i>Newton</i> . Dark crimsoned, with white ground; largely lined with white, new shade; very fine flowers, large and good form . . .	3.50
<i>Nelly</i> . White, blazed with carminate-rose, with a large stain of a dark-carmine color . . .	2.50
<i>Shakespeare</i> . White, very slightly blazed with carminate-rose, large rosy stain; fine form, large flower . . .	.75
	4.00

GENERAL COLLECTION.

<i>Amabilis</i> . Bright-vermillion, stained with yellow . . .	each.
<i>Adonis</i> . Light-cherry, yellow throat, with light yellow spots . . .	\$0.20
<i>Aglae</i> . Rose-colored salmon, beautifully mottled . . .	.25
<i>Aristote</i> . Light-rose, with purplish-crimson stripes . . .	.25
<i>Achille</i> . Bright-red, striped with white . . .	.75
<i>Archimede</i> . Large, rich, flamed salmon-red, opening carmine . . .	.25
<i>Anatole Leaneur</i> . Reddish-carmine, slightly spotted with violet . . .	.50
<i>Belle Gabrielle</i> . Very fine lilac-rose, slightly marked with bright rose; perfect form; large flowers . . .	1.50
<i>Berenier</i> . Beautiful rose, striped with red, with purple-carmine colored spots . . .	.30
<i>Bertha Rabourdin</i> . Pure white, with beautiful large carmine stain . . .	1.00
<i>Brenchleyensis</i> . Deep scarlet; fine . . .	.20
<i>Calendulaceus</i> . Bright nankeen . . .	.50
<i>Calyppo</i> . Rose-striped, blotched with carmine . . .	.50
<i>Canari</i> . Light yellow, striped with rose . . .	.50
<i>Ceres</i> . Pure white, blotched with purplish-rose; large flower . . .	.50
<i>Charles Dickens</i> . Beautiful rose, tinted with chamois; blazed and striped with carmine . . .	1.50
<i>Charles Kouillard</i> . Carmine, spotted with violet . . .	.85
<i>Charles Michel</i> . Bright-vermillion, spotted with purplish-violet . . .	.40
<i>Chateaubriand</i> . Clear cherry; a magnificent spike . . .	.35
<i>Cherubini</i> . Large flower; beautiful form; white, flamed with carmine-violet . . .	2.50
<i>Clemence</i> . Satin-like rose, with large bright-carmine stains; very large flower . . .	.50
<i>Comte de Morny</i> . Dark, cherry-red, blotched with white, and striped with purple . . .	.75
<i>Comtesse de Bresson</i> . Deep bluish-pink in centre, shaded with crimson; outside petals, veined with white, two lower petals striped with purple . . .	.30
<i>Couranti Fulgens</i> . Bright-crimson; fine . . .	each.
<i>Couranti Carneus</i> . Carnation-salmon, with yellow spots, and striped with violet . . .	.20
<i>Crystal Palace</i> . White, slightly striped with rose, and spotted with violet . . .	.35
<i>Cuvier</i> . Dark amaranth, flamed with purple . . .	1.50
<i>Decandolle</i> . Cherry, flamed with scarlet, and blotched with violet . . .	1.00
<i>Diomedes</i> . Large, fine form; white, flamed with carmine, and blotched with dark-violet . . .	1.25
<i>Daphne</i> . Light-cherry, with darker stripes, and stained with bright-carmine . . .	2.00
<i>Diana</i> . Light-salmon, variegated with rose, and blotched with light-carmine, on white ground . . .	.35
<i>Duc de Malakoff</i> . Orange-red, on yellowish-white ground; fine . . .	.75
<i>Dame</i> . Delicate straw-color, with violet spots . . .	.80
<i>Doctor Andry</i> . Very bright orange; fine . . .	.75
<i>Don Juan</i> . Vivid blush pink; petals beautifully mottled with deep crimson, and veined with pure white . . .	.25
<i>Edulia</i> . Upper petals white, spotted with violet; lower striped with white . . .	.20
<i>Edith</i> . Large flower; carnation-rose, deeply striped with same . . .	2.00
<i>Egeric</i> . Orange-rose; petals slightly marked with carmine . . .	.30
<i>Emma</i> . Clear-carmine; dwarf . . .	.30
<i>Emile</i> . Scarlet, flamed with crimson and white, and spotted scarlet and white . . .	.25
<i>Endymion</i> . Rose; beautiful . . .	3.00
<i>Esop</i> . Red, striped with purple . . .	.40
<i>Erato</i> . Delicate rose; with dark stripes and carmine blotches . . .	.50
<i>Eldorado</i> . Fine clear yellow, striped with red . . .	.75
<i>Fulton Vermilion</i> . Velvet; very bright, spotted with purple; magnificent . . .	.75
<i>Eugene Verdivr</i> . Clear-carmine, shaded with dark-purple . . .	2.50
	.80

	each.		each.
<i>Eugenie</i> . Salmon, shaded and striped with rose . . . . .	.35	<i>Madame Vilmorin</i> . (Maille.) Rosy-cherry, shading to pink, marbled and lighted with purple stains on three inferior petals; large full flower . . . . .	.50
<i>Fanny Rouget</i> . Rosy-flesh color, striped with rosy-carmine . . . . .	.20	<i>Madame Vilmorin</i> . (Souchet.) Bright-rose, with white throat shaded with deep-rose, and striped with carmine and white	2.00
<i>Florian</i> . Cherry-rose, with large violet spots, the center petals lined with white . . . . .	.50	<i>Maria Dumortier</i> . White, slightly streaked with rose, violetish-purple stains on a streaked ground	1.00
<i>Fulgens</i> . Deep rich fiery scarlet . . . . .	.30	<i>Mar's</i> . Beautiful; fine deep scarlet . . . . .	.50
<i>Gustave Malet</i> . Crimson, blotched with violet and white . . . . .	.75	<i>Marie</i> . Pure white, blotched with dark carmine . . . . .	.75
<i>Galathee</i> . White, beautifully spotted with carmine . . . . .	.35	<i>Meyerbeer</i> . Very brilliant red, flamed with vermilion, and blotched with amaranth. Superb	3.00
<i>Goliath</i> . Light red, striped and spotted with carmine; large flower . . . . .	.35	<i>Midas</i> . Scarlet, blotched with purple . . . . .	.25
<i>Hebe</i> . Very tender flesh color, beautifully striped with fine lake . . . . .	.40	<i>Mazeppa</i> . Orange-rose, blotched with yellow and striped with red . . . . .	.50
<i>Helene</i> . White, slightly tinged with lilac, spotted and striped with violet . . . . .	.35	<i>Mons. Blouet</i> . Tender-rose, shaded with carmine; large flower . . . . .	.20
<i>Hector</i> . Delicate rose, sometimes striped . . . . .	.30	<i>Mons. Gorgeon</i> . Rose, with salmon-colored tint . . . . .	.25
<i>Imperatrice</i> . White, slightly suffused with pink, spotted with bright-carmine . . . . .	.25	<i>Mons. Corbay</i> . Clear orange-red, with reddish-violet spots . . . . .	.35
<i>Imperatrice Eugenie</i> . White, flamed with rose, violet in the centre	1.50	<i>Napoleon III</i> . Brilliant scarlet, streaked with white . . . . .	.50
<i>Isoline</i> . Blush, spotted with carmine-violet . . . . .	.40	<i>Neptune</i> . Beautiful red, with carmine spots and stripes . . . . .	.25
<i>Jean d'Arc</i> . White, very slightly tinged with rose; striped and stained with purple . . . . .	.50	<i>Nemesis</i> . Vivid-rose, with white lines and carmine stains on yellow ground . . . . .	.50
<i>Lord Granville</i> . Straw-color, stained with deep-yellow, and striped with red . . . . .	.30	<i>Osiris</i> . Brilliant cherry-rose; fine . . . . .	.35
<i>La Quintinie</i> . Beautiful light-orange . . . . .	.60	<i>Ophir</i> . Yellow. blotched with purple	1.00
<i>La Chamois</i> . Brown and yellow, spotted with purple . . . . .	.40	<i>Othello</i> . Light-red, dwarf, very showy . . . . .	.25
<i>La Dante</i> . Very large; form perfect; dark rose, with large pure white spots	2.00	<i>Oracle</i> . Brilliant cherry-rose; fine . . . . .	.50
<i>Louis Van Houtte</i> . Brilliant red, blotched with violet . . . . .	.25	<i>Pallas</i> . Bright rose, with stripes of a darker shade; spots of a violet-carmine on a slightly orange-tinted ground . . . . .	.35
<i>Le Zebre</i> . Red, striped with violet, and spotted with yellow . . . . .	.35	<i>Penelope</i> . White, slightly tinged with pink; lower petals yellow tinted, and striped with carmine . . . . .	.40
<i>Le Poussin</i> . Light-red, white ground, very large white blotch on lower petals	1.00	<i>Pegasus</i> . Carnation, flaked with rose; lower petals shaded with maroon . . . . .	.25
<i>Lelia</i> . Peach-pink, stained with lilac . . . . .	.50	<i>Pellonia</i> . Rose, spotted with crimson . . . . .	.25
<i>Madame Briot</i> . Satiny-rose, blotched with carmine . . . . .	.75	<i>Pluton</i> . Deep scarlet, white spots	1.00
<i>Madame Duval</i> . Pale-violet, spotted with purple . . . . .	.75	<i>Princess Clothilde</i> . Beautiful salmon-rose; very large	1.25
<i>Mademoiselle Quitel</i> . Salmon-rose blotched with carmine . . . . .	.50	<i>Prince Imperial</i> . Blush-white, blotched with carmine . . . . .	.65
<i>Madame Basserville</i> . Large cherry-colored flower, with purple blotches on a yellowish-white ground, striped with white	1.00	<i>Premices de Montrouge</i> . Brilliant red; dwarf . . . . .	.30
<i>Madame de Vatry</i> . Yellowish-white, stained with carmine; very large flower . . . . .	.75	<i>Rachel</i> . White, slightly tinged with saffron, and striped with rose . . . . .	.50
<i>Madame Binder</i> . Pure white; long carminate-rose stripes on the lower petals . . . . .	.75	<i>Reine Victoria</i> . Pure white, stained with violet carmine, very large	1.25
<i>Madame Coudere</i> . Bright-carmine, shaded with fine rose in the throat . . . . .	.20	<i>Raphael</i> . Deep red vermilion . . . . .	.50
<i>Madame Henricq</i> . Yellow-white, changing to a dull white, with large marble veins of lilac . . . . .	.20	<i>Rebecca</i> . White, shaded with lilac . . . . .	.40
<i>Madame Leseble</i> . Pure white, blotched with rose . . . . .	.80	<i>Rembrandt</i> . Very bright deep scarlet . . . . .	.35
<i>Madame Damage</i> . Rose, spotted with amaranth, and striped with white	2.50	<i>Robert Blum</i> . Orange-red, very showy . . . . .	.20
<i>Madame Furtado</i> . Rose, changing to pink, flamed with carmine	3.50	<i>Salmonsus</i> . Salmon, spotted with yellow, and striped with crimson . . . . .	.75
<i>Madame Mutter</i> . Blush, marked, seamed, and spotted with carmine	1.50	<i>Sulphureus</i> . Sulphur-yellow . . . . .	.50
<i>Madame Paillett</i> . Cinnamon, with white stripes, and violet spots . . . . .	.40	<i>Solfatere</i> . Rich Jonquil-yellow; large	1.00
<i>Madame Perrier</i> . Pure white, large purple stains, white centre	1.50	<i>Stephenson</i> . Large, fine form; superb spikes, cherry-carmine, lined with white	1.50
<i>Madame Rabouardin</i> . Rose, flamed with carmine and white, striped in the centre of each petal	1.25	<i>Triomphe d'Enghien</i> . Rich-flamed, crimson . . . . .	.25
<i>Madame Souchet</i> . Blush-pink, spotted with dark-rose . . . . .	.75	<i>Velleda</i> . Soft rose, blotched with lilac . . . . .	.75
		<i>Victor Verdier</i> . Brilliant-scarlet, with pink blotches	1.00
		<i>Vesta</i> . Pure white, with violet-carmine spots on yellow ground . . . . .	.40
		<i>Valcain</i> . Very rich velvety scarlet-purple, with violet shades in the centre . . . . .	.60
		<i>Zoe</i> . Pink, spotted with yellow, and striped with carmine . . . . .	.50

OTHER SORTS OF GLADIOLUS

	each.		each.
<i>Auranticea</i> . Purple		<i>Madame de Wendel</i> . White, very fine .	.75
<i>Brenchleyensis</i> . Bright red; extra .		<i>Madame de Sosthenie Desjardins</i> . White . . . . .	.50
<i>Collivillii</i> . Violet		<i>Pisittacinus</i> . Yellow and brown . .	.10
<i>Emicans</i> . Scarlet		<i>Queen Victoria</i> . Scarlet	
<i>Floracundus</i> . White, striped		<i>Ramosus</i> (original variety). Rose and white . . . . .	.20
<i>Floribundus</i> . White, with rosy stripe along the center of each petal . . . .	.20	<i>Ramosus</i> . Light red	
<i>Ganderensis</i> (the original variety). Vermilion, shaded with yellow . . . .	.10	<i>Rouge Clair</i> . Red and white . . .	
<i>Imperialus</i> . Purple red		<i>Rosamundi</i> . Rose and red	

CHOICE MIXED VARIETIES.

We have a fine collection of mixed varieties, saved from seedlings, and others where the names have been lost, which we offer at \$2.00 per dozen, by mail, postpaid. By the hundred, prices on application.

Estimate of Garden Seeds for an Acre.

Beans (Dwarf,) . . . in drills, . . . 1½ bush.	Parsnip in drills, . . . 3 lb.
" (Pole,) in hills, . . . 12 quarts.	Potatoes (cut tubers). " . . . 8 bush.
Beets, in drills, . . . 6 lb.	Peas " . . . 1½ "
Carrots, " . . . 3 "	Radish " . . . 5 lb.
Corn (shell) in hills, . . . 3 quarts.	Spinach " . . . 8 "
Cucumbers, " . . . 1 lb.	Salsify " . . . 8 "
Melon (Mush,) " . . . 1 "	Squash in hills, . . . 1 "
" (Water,) " . . . 1½ "	Turnip in drills, . . . 2 "
Onions, in drills, . . . 4 "	" broadcast, . . . 2½ "
Onion Sets (small,) . . " . . . 8 bush.	

Farm Seeds per Acre.

Wheat broadcast, 1½ to 2 bush.	Broom Corn 5 to 8 quarts.
" drilled, 1½ "	White Clover 4 to 6 lb.
Barley " 1½ "	Red Clover 10 to 12 "
" broadcast, 2 to 2½ "	Osage Orange 1½ bush.
Rye " 2 to 2½ "	Kentucky Blue Grass . . . 1 to 1½ "
" drilled, 1½ to 2 "	Red Top 1 to 1½ "
Oats " 2 "	Timothy 10 to 12 lb.
" broadcast, 2 to 3 "	Mixed Lawn Grass 1 to 2 bush.
Buckwheat broadcast, 1 "	Millet ½ to 1 "
Indian Corn for soiling, 3 "	Hungarian ½ to 1 "
Hemp " 1½ "	Clover { together } . . . 4 lb.
Flax " 1½ "	Timothy { for } . . . 8 "
Chinese Sugar Cane . . . 2 to 3 quarts.	Red Top { one acre } . . . 6 "

Quantity of Seeds required for a given number of Plants.

Asparagus, 1 oz. 500 plants.	Pepper 1 oz. 1,000 plants.
Cabbage, 1 oz. 2,000 "	Tomato 1 oz. 1,500 "
Cauliflower 1 oz. 2,000 "	Thyme 1 oz. 5,000 "
Celery 1 oz. 3,000 "	Sage 1 oz. 1,500 "
Leek 1 oz. 1,500 "	Savory 1 oz. 2,000 "
Endive 1 oz. 3,000 "	Marjoram 1 oz. 1,500 "
Egg Plant 1 oz. 1,000 "	Rhubarb 1 oz. 500 "
Lettuce 1 oz. 3,000 "	Osage Orange ¼ bu. 100,000 to 150,000 "

Number of Plants, Trees, &c., required to set an Acre.

DISTANCE.	NUMBER.	DISTANCE.	NUMBER.
1 ft. by 1 ft.	43,560	6 ft. by 6 ft.	1,210
1½ " 1½ "	19,360	9 " 9 "	537
2 " 2 "	10,890	12 " 12 "	302
2½ " 2½ "	6,970	15 " 15 "	194
3 " 1 "	14,520	18 " 18 "	134
3 " 2 "	7,260	20 " 20 "	103
3 " 3 "	4,840	25 " 25 "	70
4 " 4 "	2,722	30 " 30 "	40
5 " 5 "	1,742	40 " 40 "	27

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,

FOR ONE YEAR'S SUPPLY,

Selected by us with particular regard to the wants of every purchaser, and containing only the most popular and approved sorts, such as we can confidently recommend, and such as we are sure will give the most perfect satisfaction.

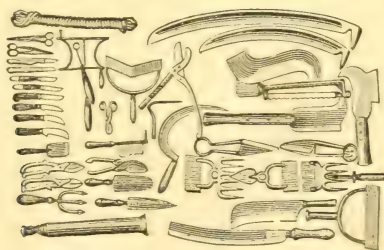
These Collections are always on hand, and can be sent by express, or No. 5 by mail, at the shortest notice, upon receipt of the price named.

ARTICLES.	No. 1, for \$20, contains	No. 2, for \$10, contains	No. 3, for \$5, contains	No. 4, for \$3, contains	No. 5, for \$2, contains
Peas. Early Dan O'Rourke . . .	3 quarts	3 pints	1 pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	packet
Dwarf Blue Imperial . . .	2 quarts	1 quart	1 pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	.....
Champion of England . . .	2 quarts	1 quart	1 pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	packet
Dwarf Marrowfat . . .	2 quarts	1 quart	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	.....
Beans. Large Lima (pole) . . .	1 quart	1 pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	packet	.....
Early Long Yellow Six-weeks . . .	1 quart	1 pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	packet	.....
Early China . . .	2 quarts	1 quart	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	packet	.....
Beets. Early Blood Turnip . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Long Blood . . .	4 ounces	2 ounces	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	.....
Early Bassano . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Brussels Sprouts . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	.....
Broccoli. Early Purple Cape . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	packet	.....
Carrots. Early Horn . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	.....
Long Orange . . .	4 ounces	2 ounces	1 ounce	packet	packet
Cauliflower. Half-Early Paris . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	packet	packet
Cabbage. Early York . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Winningsstadt . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	.....
Premium Flat Dutch . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Red Dutch . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	packet	.....
Celery. Seymour's White Solid . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	packet
Corn. Darling's Early . . .	1 quart	1 pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	packet	.....
Large Twelve-rowed Sugar . . .	2 quarts	1 quart	1 pint	packet	.....
Stowell's Evergreen . . .	1 quart	1 pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	packet	.....
Cress. Fine Curled . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet
Cucumber. Extra Early Russian . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	.....
Early White Spine . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Leek. London Flag . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	.....
Endive. Green Curled . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	.....
Lettuce. Early Curled Silesia . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Early Tennisball . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	packet
Large India . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	ounce	packet	.....	.....
Musk-melon. Nutmeg . . .	1 ounce	ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet
Green Citron . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	ounce	packet
White Japan . . .	packet	packet	packet	.....	.....
Water-melon. Mountain Sweet . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet
Citron (for preserves) . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	.....	.....
Onion. Yellow Danvers . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Large Red Wethersfield . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet
Okra. Long Green . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	.....
Parsely. Double Curled Extra . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Parsnip. Large Dutch . . .	4 ounces	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet
Pepper. Large Squash . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	packet
Radish. Long Scarlet Short-top . . .	3 ounces	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet
Olive-shaped . . .	3 ounces	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	ounce	packet
Salsify . . .	3 ounces	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	ounce	packet
Spinach. Round, or Summer . . .	6 ounces	3 ounces	1 ounce	ounce	packet
Prickly, or Winter . . .	6 ounces	3 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	.....
Squash. Early Bush, or Scollop . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet	packet
Hubbard . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Boston Marrow . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	.....
Tomato. Early Red . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Large Red Smooth . . .	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet	packet
Erect, or Tree . . .	packet	packet	packet	.....	.....
Turnip. Red Top, Strap-leaved . . .	4 ounces	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	packet
Long White French . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	.....	.....
Sweet German . . .	2 ounces	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	ounce	packet
Egg-Plant. Large Round Purple . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	ounce	packet	packet	packet
Sweet and Pot Herbs. Sage . . .	packet	packet	packet	packet	packet
Caraway . . .	packet	packet	packet	.....	.....
Summer Savory . . .	packet	packet	packet	.....	.....
Sweet Marjoram . . .	packet	packet	packet	packet	packet
Thyme . . .	packet	packet	.....	.....	.....
Rosemary . . .	packet	packet	.....	.....	.....

A VALUABLE TABLE,

Showing the number of pounds which constitute a bushel, as established by law in the States therein named.

ARTICLES.	Michigan.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Missouri.	New York.
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Corn, Shelled	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Sweet Corn . . . . .	..	..	46	..	..	..	..
Corn, on Ear	70	68	70	70	70	70	70
Oats	32	32	32	32	33	35	32
Barley	48	48	48	48	46	48	48
Rye	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Buckwheat	42	50	52	40	52	52	48
Broom Corn Seed	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
White Beans	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Castor Beans	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Irish Potatoes	60	60	60	60	60	60	50
Sweet Potatoes	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Turnips	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Onions	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Top Onions	28	28	28	28	20	28	28
Peas	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Dried Apples	28	25	24	28	24	24	22
Orchard Grass Seed . . . . .	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Rye . . . . .	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Hungarian Grass Seed	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Hemp Seed	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Flax Seed	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Osage Orange . . . . .	..	..	33	..	..	..	..
Clover Seed	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Timothy Seed . . . . .	..	..	45	46	45	45	..
Red Top Seed	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Millet Seed . . . . .	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Kentucky Blue Grass	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
White Dutch Clover . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

<i>Greenhouse Syringes</i> , brass, of superior make, different sizes and patterns	\$10.00	\$12.00
“ “ rubber-made, a neat article, durable and serviceable		5.00
“ “ block-tin, and tin painted	1.50	4.00
<i>Ames' Cast-Steel Spades</i>	1.50	2.00
“ “ “ Long-handled		1.75
“ “ “ Small size, for ladies		1.50
“ “ <i>Bright Shovels</i>	1.50	2.00
“ “ “ Pointed, with long handles		1.75
<i>Best Steel Spading Forks</i> , with four and five tines	2.50	3.00
“ <i>Manure Forks</i> , four and six tines	2.00	5.00
<i>Cast-Steel Hoes</i> , all sizes and patterns	.50	1.00
<i>Dutch or Scuffle Hoes</i> , cast-steel, from 2 to 12 inches wide	.40	2.00

<i>Garden Reels</i> , various sizes and patterns	1.00	2.00
<i>Transplanting Trowels</i> , various sizes . . . . .	.80	.75
<i>Garden Handforks</i> . . . . .	.50	.75
<i>Cast-Steel Garden-Rakes</i> , from 8 to 16 teeth	1.75	2.00
<i>Grass-Edging Knives</i> , for paring and dressing grass edgings . . . . .	.75	1.00
<i>Hedge Shears</i> , four different sizes, 6 to 12 inch blade	8.00	5.00
<i>Grass Border Shears</i> , with long handles, for clipping box and grass edgings		4.00
<i>Garden Lines</i> , of various lengths and sizes, 50 to 200 feet	1.00	2.25
<i>Grape or Vine Scissors</i> , for thinning out grapes	1.25	2.50
<i>Ladies' Garden Hoes</i> . . . . .	.75	1.00
<i>Ladies' Grass or Box Shears</i>	2.00	2.50
<i>Flower Scissors, or Gatherers</i> , which are very useful, as they cut and hold the flowers	1.50	2.00
<i>Avaruncators</i> , a very useful article for pruning off trees, where the branches can not easily be reached. It is attached to a pole, and operated by a lever and cord severing the branch	1.25	3.00
<i>Pruning Shears</i> , with sliding cut	2.00	2.50
<i>Pruning Scissors</i> , of various sizes and patterns	1.25	2.50
<i>Pruning Knives</i> , of various patterns . . . . .	.75	2.00
<i>Budding Knives</i> " "	1.00	1.50
<i>Grafting Knives</i> " " . . . . .	.75	1.25
<i>Pruning Saws</i> , of the best quality, 14 to 20 inches long	1.50	3.00
<i>Fruit Gatherers</i> , various patterns, three sizes	1.00	2.00
<i>English Lawn Scythes</i> , of the best quality	2.00	3.00
<i>Grass Scythes</i> , cast-steel, of all sizes	1.50	2.50
<i>Scythe Rifles and Stones</i> , of many kinds . . . . .	.10	.25
<i>Grafting Irons</i> . . . . .	.75	1.00
<i>Grass Hooks and Sickles</i> , three sizes . . . . .	.75	1.25
<i>Wheelbarrows</i> , Garden, of different sizes	6.00	10.00
<i>Coal Shovels</i> , for the Greenhouse		3.00
<i>Hay Forks</i> , of all sizes . . . . .	.75	1.50
<i>Garden Water-Pots</i> , of various sizes . . . . .	.50	3.00

FERTILIZERS.

Peruvian Guano, of the best quality, constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail.

SEEDS FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.

Particular attention is invited to the following select list of seeds for the greenhouse and garden:

<i>Antirrhinum</i> . Finest mixed	\$0.10
<i>Carnation Pink</i> . Extra fine, saved from prize-flowers . . . . .	.50
— — <i>Perpetual, or Tree</i> . Saved from finest German collection . . . . .	.50
<i>Calceolaria</i> . Shrubby, fine, mixed . . . . .	.50
— — Herbaceous, five mixed . . . . .	.50
<i>Cineraria</i> . From the finest sorts . . . . .	.50
<i>Hollyhock</i> . Collection of eight distinct sorts . . . . .	.75
— — Mixed, fine double . . . . .	.10
<i>Mimulus</i> . Fine mixed . . . . .	.25
<i>Primula Sinensis Fimbriata</i> . White . . . . .	.25
— — — — Red . . . . .	.25
— — — — <i>Kermesina Splendens</i> (Chinese Primrose.) Very large fringed flowers; bright velvety crimson, large, and finely fringed; splendid . . . . .	.50
— — — — <i>Erecta Superba</i> . A distinct variety of upright growth; flowers brilliant rosy-crimson, large, and finely fringed; splendid . . . . .	.50
— — — — <i>Filicifolia Rubra</i> . A brilliant new variety, with very large, rich crimson, fringed blossoms; of very compact, robust growth, totally distinct from any other variety by its large, fern-like foliage, and beautifully formed flowers	1.00
<i>Pansies</i> . English prize flowers . . . . .	.50
— — Auricula-flowered . . . . .	.50

<i>Polyanthus</i> . Saved from finest named varieties . . . . .	.25
<i>Rhodanthe Maculato</i> . Fine for pot-culture . . . . .	.10
<i>Stock</i> . Scarlet and white, intermediate . . . . .	.10
— New white bouquet wall-flower-leaved; one of the finest varieties for pot-culture . . . . .	.25
— New crimson bouquet wall-flower-leaved; extra fine . . . . .	.25
<i>Sweet William</i> . Auricula-flowered, new. This is one of the most desirable, varying from other varieties only in the markings of the flowers, which closely resemble the Auricula. The flowers have a large white disc, with a broad middle zone of rich crimson, purple, and violet; trusses large and perfect . . . . .	.25
<i>Tropæolum</i> . Fine mixed for the greenhouse . . . . .	.25
<i>Wallflower</i> . Double German, extra . . . . .	.25

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

In Europe, the mushroom has long been an article of very common cultivation; while in this country, although it is so generally esteemed, very little attention has been paid to its artificial culture. It may be easily grown in a dry cellar or shed free from frost, or on beds out of doors. Short manure, fresh from the stable and dry, is the most suitable for forming the beds. It should be prepared by shaking well apart and laying it in a conical heap; this should be repeated several times, at intervals of three or four days, until it has parted with its rank odor and burning quality, and is so tempered as to maintain an equable heat of about 60 degrees after the bed has been made up. In this operation, care should be taken that the manure does not become overheated before each turning over. When in the proper condition, make it into a bed about eighteen inches high, any convenient width, beating down the manure in the process of building, so as to make a firm, solid bed; after which, cover with four inches of light, loamy soil. In a week or ten days the bed will be in a suitable condition for planting the spawn, which should be broken into pieces about the size of a hen's egg, and inserted, about six inches apart, a little below the surface. This done, cover the whole six inches thick with dry, clean, sweet hay. The mushrooms may be expected to appear in four to six weeks. Per pound, 25 cents.

DOUBLE TUBEROSES.

The Tuberose is one of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of summer-flowering bulbs, throwing up tall spikes of double white flowers, two or three feet high, which remain in bloom a long period. The bulbs may be planted from February to May. When they are needed very early, they may be planted in the greenhouse or hot-bed in February or March; and, for a succession of flowers, in April and May. In planting, remove the useless, small offsets around the main root, and place a single tuber in a pot four or five inches wide. Use good loam and leaf-mould, with good drainage. Start them slowly, upon a temperate heat, in the hot-bed or forcing-pit, or later in the season, in a frame. Water slightly at first; and, when the bulbs begin to grow, increase the quantity. Those started early should be supplied with a good bottom heat till May, when they may be shifted into pots six or seven inches wide. By the first of June, all may be plunged out in a warm border, staking each plant to prevent their being broken by the wind. On the approach of cool weather, in September, those remaining in bloom should be removed to the conservatory or parlor, where they will continue in flower for a long period. Fine bulbs, \$2.00 per dozen.

TIGRIDIAS.

A genus of Mexican bulbs; grows about one and a half feet high, producing flowers of the most exquisite beauty; the flowers large, about four inches across, of singularly curious shape, and the color of each variety gorgeous, and purely contrasted. No flower can exceed it in beauty. In bloom from July to the first of October. In autumn take up the bulbs, and keep them in a dry place, away from frost, until the time of planting in the spring.

LAWN GRASSES,

And Grasses for Especial Soils and Situations.

"No feature of a country residence," says a writer, "is more important than a good lawn." Without this a rural home is sadly deficient, however numerous and costly its other decorations may be. Every beautiful and complete country home should have for its base a broad, smooth, and verdant lawn. Flowers it may have, and trees, and shrubs, and brilliant flowers; but it is the cheerful verdure and velvety texture of the lawn which give it character and refinement.

A good lawn is a work of art,—and does not come from mere accident. It must be **DRAINED**, that it may never become too damp and mossy; thoroughly **ploughed**, or **STIRRED**, that the grass may send down its roots deep below the reach of drouth; and well **PULVERIZED**, and levelled, that the surface may be firm and smooth. Too much attention can not be given to these important preparations; for upon their completeness a good or bad lawn depends.

This being attended to, and the surface prepared by the removal of every weedy root and stone, and a good raking, the entire space, large or small, should be sown with the seed. Red top and white clover make an excellent turf, two quarts of the latter and a bushel of the former. But our prepared **MIXTURE OF LAWN GRASS** is far superior, as it contains several grasses which are not only of the softest texture, but are lasting, and of that fineness and evenness of growth which produces the very best turf. This should be shown at the rate of **TWO POUNDS TO THE ACRE**. Choose a still day for this purpose, and a nice rolling completes the operation.

But a lawn must not be left to take care of itself. It should be mown every ten days or a

FORTNIGHT, and should always be rolled previously to mowing; or it may be cut oftener with a lawn-mower. Every fall or spring, it should have a light dressing of guano, at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre, and a thorough rolling in the spring before the ground is too dry, that any loosening of the surface by frost may be made perfectly smooth and firm. If, at any time, the turf appears thin, a few seeds, scattered over the surface, will soon restore its natural growth and verdure. A lawn thus made, and properly cared for, will be a constant source of gratification.

When lawns are naturally very wet, or the soil unusually dry, the Lawn Grass Mixture may be varied to suit these conditions. By informing us of the nature of the soil, we can so alter the kinds of grass, as to give such as are best adapted for particular soils and locations.

Finest Lawn Grass, combining a mixture of the very finest dwarf evergreen varieties for lawns, cemeteries, etc., to be kept under the scythe, or lawn-mower. These grasses have given the most perfect satisfaction to all who have been supplied by us. Price per lb., 60; per bushel \$7.00

GRASS SEEDS FOR PARTICULAR SOILS.

Agrostis Stolonifera (Creeping Bent Grass.) This variety is well adapted for moist places, which some times overflow; fine for lawns or permanent pastures, on account of its growing earlier and later than other varieties. Per bushel . . . 6.00

— **Vulgaris** (Red Top.) This valuable grass is well known throughout the Northern and Middle States, generally sown with clover and Timothy. Market price per lb.

Alopecurus Pratensis (Meadow Fox-tail.) A very useful variety for pastures; closely resembling Timothy, but may be distinguished from it as having one palea only; grows quickly and very early, succeeding best in meadow land Per lb80

Anthoxanthum Odoratum (Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass.) This is one of the earliest spring, as well as one of the latest in the autumn, and is almost the only grass that is fragrant. It yields but a moderate crop, yet it should be planted freely on account of its quality for feeding green, or cut for hay 1.00

Dactylis Glomerata (Orchard Grass.) This is one of the most valuable and widely-known of all the pasture grasses. Its rapidity of growth, the luxuriance of its aftermath, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle, commend it highly. It should be fed close to prevent it running to seed, when it loses a large proportion of its nutritive matter. All kinds of stock eat it greedily when green; well adapted for growing under trees. Per bushel 3.50

Festuca Duriuscula (Hard Fescue.) A fine variety, suitable for lawns and pastures; growing well in most any kind of soil, particularly dry soils; fine foliage, adapted for sheep-grazing; should be planted with *Festuca Pratensis* and *Poa Trivialis*. Per lb.50

— **Pratensis** (Meadow Fescue.) One of the most common of the Fescue grasses, said to be the Randall Grass of Virginia. An excellent pasture grass, forming a very considerable portion of the turf of old pastures and fields. In addition to its qualities as a pasture grass, it is said to make a very good quality of hay. Thriving in any soil. Per lb.60

— **Ovina** (Sheep Fescue.) This is much used by the English for sheep-pastures; yields but a moderate crop, and is only recommended for sheep-pastures, as they are very fond of it. It improves the flavor of mutton very much60

Lolium Perenne (English Rye Grass.) A very valuable variety for permanent pasture; best adapted for moist land. Very nutritious. Per bushel . . . 5.00

— **Italicum** (Italian Rye Grass.) This variety has been lately introduced. Said to be superior to the perennial Rye Grass; excellent for early sheep feeding. Per bushel 5.00

Poa Trivialis (Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.) This is a valuable grass to cultivate in moist, sheltered soils, possessing very considerable nutritive qualities; when sown with other varieties, it yields more than an average crop. Per lb. . . .80

— **Nemoralis** (Wood Meadow Grass.) This is certainly to be classed among the good shaded pasture-grasses, furnishing a fine succulent and very nutritive herbage much recommend for pleasure grounds, particularly under trees. Per lb. . .75

— **Pratensis** (Kentucky Blue Grass, or June Grass.) This is an early grass, very common in the soils of New England and the West, and highly recommended

for lawns; grows well in dry gravelly soils; very nutritive for all kinds of grazing stock. Per bushel from \$4.50 to 8.00

BEDDING PLANTS.

A collection of one hundred thousand of the leading and most beautiful kinds of bedding plants, well rooted, and packed for transportation to any part of the country. Price from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per dozen.

BULBS, Etc., for Planting in Spring.

	each.
<i>Cannas</i> . Beautiful foliated plants, with scarlet flowers	
<i>Dahlias</i> . Upwards of two hundred choice varieties	
<i>Erythrina</i> , or <i>Coral Tree</i> . Spikes of Large, dark crimson flowers	
<i>Gladiolus Floribundus</i> . White and pink	
— <i>Gandavensis</i> . Scarlet and orange	
— <i>Ramosus</i> . Mixed colors	
<i>Tigridia Pavonia</i> (<i>Mexican Tiger Flower</i> .) Red spotted	
— <i>Conchiflora</i> . Yellow, spotted with crimson	
<i>Tuberose</i> , <i>Double Italian</i> . White, very fragrant	
<i>Maderia Vine</i> . A beautiful summer climbing plant, of rapid growth, completely covered with long graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant white flowers . . . . .	.15 to .25
<i>Apios Tuberosa</i> . A native hardy climbing plant of quick growth, with dense clusters of brownish red or purple flowers . . . . .	.25 to .50
<i>Commelina caelestis</i> . With sky-blue flowers, planted out in May, and blooming all summer . . . . .	.25
<i>Amaryllis formosissima</i> . A brilliant summer-flowering bulb, with velvety crimson blossoms . . . . .	.25
<i>Calocasa</i> , or <i>Caladium esculentum</i> . With foliage four feet long and two broad. 50 to 1,00	
<i>Dieleytra spectabilis</i> . A well-known and beautiful hardy plant, with racemes of delicate pink flowers, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per dozen.	

SPLENDID DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Our collection is one of the most extensive in the country, the culture of the Dahlia having been made a specialty. Our assortment includes all the old and popular kinds, with the addition of all the leading prize varieties of England, and the fancy varieties of the French and German cultivators, comprising the Lilliputians, now so universally admired. Plants in pots will be ready for delivery in May, and dry roots after October 1.

Finest new varieties of last year, now first offered \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.

Splendid varieties of previous years, all fine. 30cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Unnamed varieties, good assortment of various colors. \$2 per doz.

CANNAS.

One of the most stately and showy classes of plants, attaining the height of six feet; with immense foliage, and large spikes of yellow, orange, or scarlet flowers. Planted in groups, the massive foliage and showy blossoms have a majestic effect in the garden or upon the lawn.

Six distinct varieties. \$4.00.

Six distinct varieties. \$3.00 to \$12.00 per doz.

DAHLIA POLES.

Of various lengths, from 2 to 6 feet; painted. These are also suitable for gladiolus, and all tall plants requiring neat stakes. Price from \$6 to \$20 per hundred.

CUBA BASS.

Of the best qualities, for tying up plants, grape-vines, etc.; in large or small quantities, per lb, \$1.25.

OSACE ORANGE.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPROUTING.—Put the seed in a vessel, and cover it with water as warm as you can bear to your hand; keep the vessel near the stove, change the water once a day, and soak the seed about five days, after which turn off the water and keep the vessel covered with a damp cloth; stir occasionally, and in about one week more, if kept warm, it will begin to start, and should then be planted in ground well prepared to receive the seed. Plant in drills about two inches deep, as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale in large or small quantities, at lowest market prices.

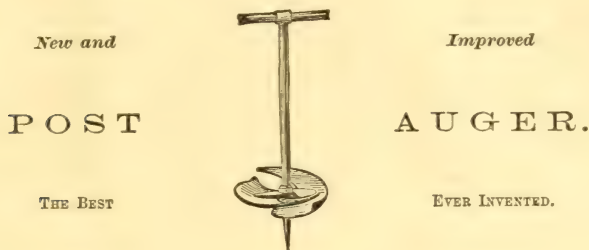
TABLE

Of Seeds that may be Sown from February to September.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.
<i>Sow in Hot-Bed.</i> Early beans, Brocoli, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Early Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Early Lettuce, Parsley, Pepper, Radish, Tomato.	<i>Sow in Hot-Bed.</i> Early Beans, Early Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato. <i>Sow in Open Ground.</i> Beet, Carrot, Cress, Leek, Onion, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip.	<i>Sow in Hot-Bed.</i> Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato. — <i>Sow in Open Ground.</i> Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, White Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip, Sage.	<i>Sow in Open Ground.</i> Artichoke, Asparagus, Bush Beans, Scarlet Runners, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, White Endive. Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Early Turnip, All Herbs.
JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<i>Sow in Open Ground.</i> Bush Beans, Lima do. Beet, Brocoli, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Melon, Nasturtium, Okra, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Squash.	<i>Sow in Open Ground.</i> Beans, Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Gherkin, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.	<i>Sow in Open Ground.</i> Bush Beans, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Welsh Onion, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.	<i>Sow in Open Ground.</i> Cabbage, <i>for Cold Frames.</i> Cauliflower, <i>for Cold Frames.</i> Corn Salad, Cress, Siberian Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

LIST OF FARMING AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

HAY, STRAW AND CORN-STALK CUTTERS, CIDER-MILLS (various kinds), PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, WHEELBARROWS, HARROWS, FANNING-MILLS, Etc.



WHALE OIL SOAP.

An effectual remedy for destroying Insects on trees, plants, vines, etc.

FOR WASHING DOWN THE BARK OF TREES, GRAPE VINES, ETC. — Take a quarter of a pound of the Soap, four pounds Sulphur, a quarter of a pound of Tobacco, one ounce Nux Vomica; pour over these three gallons boiling water; stir until thoroughly mixed; when cool, apply with a brush.

SAPO TOBACUM SOAP,

For killing Insects on plants. 50 cts. per lb.

FOR DESTROYING THE APHIS OR PLANT LOUSE, SLUGS ON ROSES, THRIPS ON GRAPE VINES, MILDEW, SLUGS ON PEAR TREES. — Take a quarter of a pound of the Soap, dissolve thoroughly with boiling water, add in all two gallons of water. Strain through a seive or cloth; apply with a syringe, or the rose of a watering-pot, to the plants. The best time to apply the preparation is in the evening, or quite early in the morning.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Etc.

We can supply all the best varieties of

FRUIT TREES, **GRAPE VINES,** **CURRANTS,**
GOOSEBERRIES, **RASPBERRIES,** **STRAWBERRIES,**

Embracing many new sorts, also,

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, VINES, EVERGREEN TREES, ROSES, Etc., Etc.

Also, an extensive collection of the choicest

Greenhouse Plants, Dahlias, Verbenas, Carnations and Picotees,
Phloxes, Peonies.

And a large collection of HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Etc., Etc.

HANGING BASKETS, VASES, Etc.

The growing of plants in Hanging Vases has become quite popular. They are made of various forms and materials, from the common Earthenware to the finest China, German and Terra Cotta, ornamental and gilt; also of wire and rustic, varying in price from twenty-five cents to five dollars each. We also have a beautiful assortment of

GERMAN, LAVA AND TERRA COTTA GOODS,

In various forms, for Flowers and Plants, Fish Stands and Globes, Aquariums, Fern Cases, Glass Shades, etc., etc.

We would also call attention to the

ART OF PRESERVING FLOWERS, BRIDAL BOUQUETS, FUNERAL WREATHS AND CROSSES, preserved to retain their natural appearance.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL BOOKS.

Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture . . .	\$1.50	Bridgeman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual75
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book . . .	1.50	Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant . . .	2.00
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals . . .	1.00	Braundt's Age of Horses (English or German)50
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Nothing adds so much beauty and finish to a fine residence as a neat and well-proportioned vane on the barn or stable, and so useful an ornament is considered almost indispensable. Our Vanes are made of the best copper, and gilded with the best gold leaf, and made in a great variety of forms. We therefore invite your special attention, to call and examine for yourselves.

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Yellow,	per bunch	\$1.25	White, per bunch	\$1.50
Green,	"	1.25	Rose,	1.50
Spotted,	"	1.25	Purple,	1.50
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Garnet	"	1.50	Lilac,	1.50
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No. 0, 7 inches in diameter	\$1.00	No. 4, 10 inches in diameter	\$2.00
No. 1, 8 " "	1.25	No. 5, 11 " "	2.25
No. 2, 9 " "	1.50	No. 6, 12 " "	2.50
No. 3, 9½ " "	1.75	No. 7, 13 " "	2.75

WREATHS OF WHITE IMMORTElLES.

No. 1, 6 inch single row	\$1.25	No. 4, 10 inch double row	\$2.00
No. 2, 8 " "	1.50	No. 5, 11 " "	2.25
No. 3, 9 " "	1.75	No. 6, 12 " "	2.50

CROSSES OF COLORED IMMORTElLES.

Bouquets of Immortelles, various colors	from 25 cts. to \$3 each.
Moss (dyed green) per bunch	\$0.50
Grasses (dyed various colors)	.75
Wire for making bouquets, per lb.	.50

HANGING BASKETS AND FLOWER POTS.

Ornamental Lava Hanging Baskets. Price 25 cts. to \$8 each.

No. 1—From 8 to 10 inches in diameter, assorted patterns.

No. 2— " 8 to 10 " "

Chains for hanging the above. 25 cts. each.

Ornamental Lava Flower Pots, etc. Price 25 cts. to \$8 each.

No. 1—5½ inch, with saucers.

No. 2—6½ " "

No. 3—9 " "

No. 4—6 " with base saucer.

No. 5—9 " "

No. 6—Deer's Head " "

No. 7— " " "

No. 8—Crocus Pots, Rustic Tree Stumps, with holes in the sides, small size \$1.25

No. 9—Crocus Pots, Rustic Tree Stumps, with holes in the sides, large size 1.50

No. 10—Crocus Pots, Hedge Hogs, plain.

No. 11— " " colored 2.25

No. 12— " " Bee-Hives 2.25

RUSTIC WORK.

Table or Hanging Baskets. Price \$1 to \$10 each.

No. 1—6 inch round bowls, arch handles, plain finish.

No. 2—8 " "

No. 3—8 " "

No. 4—Pentagon Bowl, " extra finish.

No. 5— " " plain " "

No. 6—Hexagon " " extra " "

No. 7— " " plain " "

No. 8—Oval " " extra " "

No. 9— " " plain " "

Cut Flower Rustic Vases " " each \$1.00 to \$10.00

Large Rustic Plant Stands " " 3.00 25.00

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HYACINTH GLASSES.

French Glasses, Clear, Blue, Green and Purple	per doz.	\$ 3.00
Bohemian " "	"	12.00
" " Ruby and Wine color	"	6.00
" " Fancy colors and patterns	"	\$6.00 to 13.00

PLANT AND TREE LABELS.

Pot or Plant,	4 inches long,	per 100, \$0.20	per 1000, \$1.50
" "	4½ " "	" 25	" 1.25
" "	5½ " "	" 30	" 1.50
" "	6 " "	" 35	" 1.75
Garden or Nursery	12 " "	" 75	" 7.00
Tree, notched or pierced, 4	" "	" 20	" 1.50
INDELIBLE PENCILS, for writing on WOODEN LABELS		each,	.75

PLANT RODS.

Plant Rods, No. 18, painted green	per doz.,	\$1.75
" 19 " "	"	1.50
" 20 " "	"	1.00
" 21 " "	"	.75
" 22 " "	"	.65
" 23 " "	"	.50

FANCY WOODEN TRELLISES.

Light and strong, all sizes, for pots and out-door running plants.

No. 1, Wooden Trellis	each, \$2.00	No. 10, Wooden Trellis	each, \$1.00
No. 2, " . . . . .	.35	No. 11, " . . . . .	.90
No. 3, " . . . . .	.25	No. 12, " . . . . .	.80
No. 4, " . . . . .	.20	No. 13, " . . . . .	.75
No. 5, " . . . . .	.20	No. 14, " . . . . .	.40
No. 6, " . . . . .	.15	No. 15, "	1.75
No. 7, "	1.50	No. 16, "	2.00
No. 8, "	1.50	No. 17, "	1.00
No. 9, "	1.25		

Wire Trellises, in great variety. Price, 50 cts. to \$5 each.

FLOWERING BULBS,

For Planting in Autumn, and for Sale during September, October, and November.

Among ornamental plants none are more truly beautiful and attractive than those comprised in the extensive class of Flowering Bulbs. Their brilliant and showy colors, delicious fragrance, various seasons of blooming, and easy culture, combine to render them exceeding popular and valuable for decorating the garden, greenhouse, conservatory, or parlor.

We import all our Fall bulbs direct from the most celebrated florists in Holland; we can recommend the bulbs we offer with the greatest confidence in their superior qualities. Purchasers who are unacquainted with the various kinds of bulbs, suitable for either outdoor or indoor culture, and wish to leave the selection to us, may rely on our executing their orders in the best manner, simply stating whether they are for pot, glass, or garden culture.

For General Catalogue of Bulbs, send for Bulb Catalogue.

THE HYACINTH.

Hyacinths are among the most beautiful of winter or early spring flowering plants, adorning alike the parlor, the greenhouse, and the garden, with their delightfully fragrant blossoms, of various colors and tints, at a season when few other plants are in flower. They are also among the most easily cultivated, growing either in sand, moss, water, or earth, in pots, or glasses, or baskets, producing in either as beautiful spikes of flowers as when growing in the open ground.

There are a variety of opinions in regard to the relative beauty of the single and double Hyacinth; some cultivators fancying the single, while others prefer the double. More depends upon the form and general outline of the whole spike of bloom, than upon the individual flowers of which it is composed; both are beautiful, and each possesses merits of its own. The bells of the double varieties are often larger than the single, while those of the latter are much more numerous, and the spikes of bloom more compact and symmetrical. The single sorts are also earlier, bloom freely, and are best adapted for the more artificial modes of culture in water, sand, etc.

For those who desire our Bulb Catalogue, containing a full list of all the various shades and colors of the Hyacinth, one will be sent on application.

Double, Single and named Red—various shades.

Double, Single and named White—various shades.

Double and Single Yellow—various shades.

Double and Single Blue—various shades.

Mixed Hyacinths. These include all the different shades of color mixed.

CROCUS.

As one of the earliest of spring flowers, often displaying its blossoms in a sunny spot while the snow yet covers the ground, the Crocus is a universal favorite. Dwarf and compact in habit of growth, combining in its present improved state all the essential shades of color for producing harmonious effect, and flourishing well in all soils and situations, it is the flower of the million. One of the great characteristics of the Crocus is its suitability for planting near the margin, or edges, of flower borders, beds, etc., where it does not require removal; or for forming lines and fancy groups, arranged in the order of their colors, in prominent positions, where, after blooming, they may be removed, and their place filled with bedding-plants or annuals. For lawns, where they approach the house, for sunny banks, and the front yards of city houses, where there are but a few yards of grass or border, they are admirable ornaments, sending up masses of yellow, blue, white, or variegated colors as soon as the snow leaves the ground, and the warm rays of the spring sun bring them into life and beauty. There are few objects which are more pleasant to the city pedestrian than a mass of Crocus blossoms in the sunny border of the city garden in March, while the pavements are yet covered with ice. And what gives greater attractiveness to the parlor window than a few pots of Crocus, studded with blossoms, reminding us of the coming summer?

DUTCH CROCUS.

<i>Blue</i> , mixed	25c. per doz.	\$1.50 per hundred.
<i>White</i> , mixed	25c. " "	1.50 " "
<i>Variegated</i> , mixed	25c. " "	1.50 " "
<i>Yellow</i> , mixed	25c. " "	1.50 " "
<i>Cloth-of-Gold</i> , small flower, golden yellow, brown stripe	25c. " "	1.50 " "
<i>Cloth-of-Silver</i> , pure white	25c. " "	1.50 " "
<i>All Colors</i> , mixed	20c. " "	1.25 " "

In addition to the above, we also have a fine assortment of Lillies, in great varieties, also Polyanthus Narcissus, Garden Narcissus, Lilly of the Valley, Jonquills, English Iris, Gladiolus, Pæonies, Tuberoses, etc.

TULIPS.

The Tulip, of all bulbous flowers, is the most celebrated, popular, brilliant and beautiful, and has ever been prized by all florists as the most decorative and showy of spring flowers; and not simply for effect alone, for many of the choice kinds have a delicacy of penciling, and richness of tinting, which excel all other plants. They are easy of culture, both in the conservatory or parlor and the open garden; and, as they thrive in almost any good soil, and are perfectly hardy, they can well claim a prominent rank among hardy bulbs.

Their cultivation is yet so limited, that their real beauty is not generally recognized. A few bulbs scattered here and there produce but little effect; but when planted in beds or masses, or in small groups, they become at once grand and brilliant, and eclipse, in real variety of coloring and picturesque effect, almost any other flower.

EARLY DWARF DUC VAN THOLL TULIPS.

The Duc Van Tholls are universally admired for their neat dwarf habit of growth, and the brilliant color of their early flowers. They are the earliest of all the Tulips, and on this account finely adapted for blooming in winter; will grow and bloom freely in the smallest pots, or in sand, moss, or water. The best effect is produced by planting in large pots, six, twelve, or more bulbs of the different colors. If planted in October, they may be had in bloom early in January.

In the open garden they bloom in April, often in company with the Crocus and Hyacinth, and in fancy flower beds, or groups composed of the different varieties, produce a truly beautiful display.

Finest Named Varieties. Our selection, 20c each, per doz. . . . \$1.50 to \$2.00

EARLY SPRING TULIPS.

These commence to bloom early in May, and continue in bloom until the late varieties come in. They are remarkable for their rich colors and beautiful markings, and for real brilliancy and splendid effect are unsurpassed. Those who have not seen a fine collection of this class of tulips in bloom, can not be aware of their great attractiveness and beauty.

They may be cultivated in pots or baskets, in moss or sand, or even water, in the same manner we have recommended for the Hyacinth. Three bulbs in a six-inch pot will be sufficient. In the open garden they should be planted six inches apart, and about four inches deep.

Though entirely hardy, they will flower stronger if covered with two or three inches of old hay, leaves or coarse straw manure. Plant in October and November.

Finest Named Varieties, our selection, per doz. . . . \$1.50

Good Mixed Varieties, of various colors75

EARLY FLOWERING DOUBLE TULIPS.

Though the Double Tulip has not been so highly prized by Tulip fanciers, it is, nevertheless, for garden purposes a magnificent flower, of unusual size, very double, and presenting a grand mass of varied and rich colors. They require the same treatment as the single varieties, and are, like those, adapted for growing in pots or the open border. Plant in October or November.

Finest Named Varieties, our selection, per doz. . . . \$1.50

Good Mixed Varieties, various colors75

PARROT TULIPS.

These are picturesque and showy flowers, of brilliant shades of scarlet, crimson yellow, and green, curiously intermixed and variegated, and form very attractive groups for flower borders.

Various Mixed Colors, each, 10c. per doz. . . . \$1.00

CROWN IMPERIALS.

Showy and favorite flowers, which are now becoming very popular and generally cultivated. They not only have the merits of early blooming, but their tall stems, ornamented with tufts of large pendant flowers, surmounted with its crown of green leaves, render it conspicuous and highly effective as a border flower. It grows from two to four feet high, and, scattered singly through the shrubberies, or planted in groups or masses, it forms a very pleasing feature of the flower garden. Plant in October or November, three or four inches deep.

From 50cts. to \$1 each.

SNOWDROPS.

The pretty Snowdrop, "in habit white and plain," is the first of all flowers to herald the approach of spring. Long before any other flower, it shoots up its slender stem, and displays its white drooping corols, while the spotless snow still covers the shady recesses of the garden. They flourish well in any soil, and bloom best if not disturbed oftener than every three years. Like the Crocus, they should be planted in little groups of ten to twenty, when they shoot up and form masses of pure white blossoms. Being dwarf, they should, when planted in the garden, be set near the edge of walks, where they show to advantage. For lawns they are particularly valuable, and continue to bloom without any care for years in succession. The constant cutting of the grass does not injure them, and they have a highly decorative appearance. They also flourish well in sand or moss, or in pots or baskets.

Plant one inch apart, and two inches deep.

Double flowering per doz., 75c.; per hundred, \$6.00

Single 40 " 2.50

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

Having made arrangements with one of the largest Manufacturing establishments in this country for the sale of Iron Goods, we are prepared to furnish



*STATUARY,
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GARDEN VASES, SUMMER HOUSES,
in great variety of patterns.

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several kinds, etc.

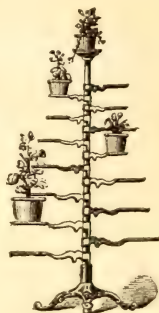
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We invite all to call and examine our stock.



AGRICULTURAL, VEGETABLE, AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Clover,	Hungarian,	Ky. Blue Grass,	White Clover,	Millet,	Flax Seed,
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FIELD PEAS,

Canary, Hemp, Rape and Maw Seeds, Cuttle Fish, etc., for Birds.

BIRD CAGES IN GREAT VARIETY, ORNAMENTAL FLOWER POTS,

HANGING BASKETS FOR PLANTS,

in Terra Cotta, Wire, etc.

BASKETS AND RUSTIC FLOWER STANDS.

WIRE FLOWER STANDS

in great variety, price \$4 to \$16.

COLD FISH,

Aquarias, Fish Stands, Hanging Globes, in large variety.

TERRA COTTA.

Of this material, cheaper than Stone or Wood, imperishable, and susceptible of the most

ELABORATE ORNAMENTATIONS,

WE ARE MANUFACTURING

VASES, FLOWER POTS, HANGING BASKETS,

Pedestals, Statues, Figures, Etc.,

FOR

HOUSE, GARDEN, AND LAWN ADORNMENT,

AND FOR

ARCHITECTURAL PURPOSES.

BRACKETS, MODILLIONS, WINDOW AND DOOR CAPS,

Tiling, Capitals, Rosettes, Etc.

For all the above mentioned uses, and many others, TERRA COTTA can be used to the best advantage, as hundreds of years of experience in Europe will testify.

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OF

Art and Horticulture.

Owing to the lateness of the season we have found it impossible to combine our Circular of Fine Art Department with our Catalogue and Floral Guide, as proposed in our introduction to the present work.

A finely Illustrated Circular will be forwarded free to all applicants upon request for same.

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